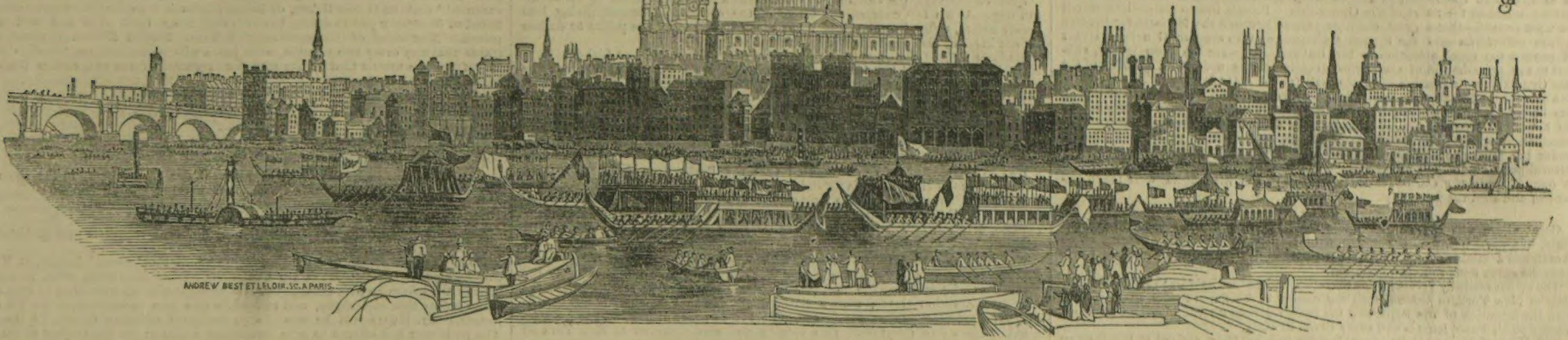


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## CURRENCY AND THE INCOME TAX.



Premier, there was no other interest whose welfare was immediately, or at least visibly, perilled; what has been for some years past being the thing that shall be, none stood forth in opposition, and the plan passed unopposed. Party spirit seemed for once charmed to sleep; some did not understand the intricacies of the subject, and feared to criticise lest they should blunder; so they concealed their ignorance in silence. Others thought it useless to resist the inevitable, and remained quiescent, though not perhaps assenting; and others again commended it altogether; and among them were several whom the Premier has generally to meet as opponents; but they, claiming much of the plan as their own, approved its adoption as an acknowledgment of their own ability, and characterised it as something little short of the perfection of financial wisdom.

Thus the plan passed; but one thing in connection with the matter has caused us some surprise, and strikes us as a great omission. Throughout all the discussion on the new arrangement of the Bank of England, what mention has been made of the Income Tax in connection with the Currency? It might, we think,

have been introduced. We hear of immense masses of gold in the vaults of the Bank—stores of bullion, compared with which the treasures of the Roman Emperors sink into petty hoards. We listen to debates in which wealth appears the only thing existing; to judge by them we might be thought the most prosperous nation in existence. And yet at the very same moment, so much has the power of the people to consume or buy taxed articles diminished, that the current revenue of the country can only be raised by a tax, never before resorted to except in time of war and in the last extremity of financial embarrassment. We are at the present time living as a nation, not on the means that arise from year to year from the usual taxes on the luxuries and necessities consumed by the people—the amount of which is an unerring index of their social comfort—but on a tax unjust in its principle, unequal in its operation, and most iniquitous in its mode of collection. It is unjust in its principle, because it taxes alike the real solid property, gained without toil, or inherited without exertion, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the variable and uncertain income derived from precarious professions, depending on the slightest accidents, diminished by every cessation from toil, whether forced or voluntary, and liable to be totally destroyed by the visitation of bodily or mental disease, to which all men are liable. Nothing can be more glaringly unjust than thus placing on the same level, Income and Property. The last is often "got without merit," while the former is frequently "lost without deserving." There is so little in common between the wealthy landowner, or the holder of the public funds, and the struggling classes of Income makers, but who rarely amass any amount of fixed property, that subjecting them to the same exaction, amounts to absolute oppression. We pass over the many objections that were made at the time the tax was imposed, and which still exist, to the mode of its collection, with its inquisitorial action, or the abuse of the powers of the law, by which the quota upon all Incomes is seized, though those of a certain amount are specially exempted, and the objections to the forms of application for the refunding the portion thus confiscated, which are made so intricate that it is

next to impossible to get anything back, however just may be the title to it. We pass over all this, for the sake of what is the greatest marvel of modern times, the apathy with which the people sit down under such an impost. If they think that the infliction is only temporary, and will end with the term fixed by the act, we believe they will find themselves grievously mistaken; and their present silence and apparent contentment, for certainly there is nothing real in it, will be alleged as good reasons for continuing it. Why should a Minister remove a burden of which he will say there are no complaints? It is a tax too convenient, too productive, and too certain (for with none can "the screw" be so well applied, and the same machinery will do as well to raise ten per cent. as three-and-a-half), to be given up; it saves a vast deal of trouble too; it is so easy to thrust the fingers of the tax-collector into the pockets of all with a tolerable certainty of finding enough in them to repay the visitation, that no Minister will go into all the intricacies of the question of indirect taxation, balancing values, and exports and imports, while he can resort to a plan which approaches so nearly "the good old rule" of taking where there is the power to take, without farther thought in the matter. Any statesman may get a surplus revenue if he will take this means of raising it; it is but a minor sort of confiscation of the property of the kingdom; and so far from considering the adoption of it by Sir R. Peel, as a proof of the wisdom of his policy, we rather think it a discredit; for it would have been a far greater achievement to have restored the imports and consumption of the people to the standard that enabled the usual taxes to defray the current expenses of the state. It would have been better to have increased the elasticity of the spring than to have laid an additional weight upon it. It might have been difficult, we grant; but difficulties, if overcome, form the statesman's triumph. As the case stands at present, the tax is heavy, the collectors active, the Exchequer inexorable, the expenditure as great as ever, the revenue from other quarters diminished to an enormous extent by fraud and smuggling, and the people as apathetic as if they had no voice in their own government. If they do not soon arouse themselves, it will be too late.

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The liberal proprietor of these gardens, which opened on Monday, has prepared a most splendid treat for his summer visitors. A new grand Model of London in the olden time, painted by Danson and Telbin, representing old St. Paul's, London-bridge, "choked up with houses," Baynard's Castle, and a variety of other objects, associated more or less with our reading, has been constructed on the site, where Hecla and Vesuvius "once raged before," making us wonder how such a monster-phenix, as our metropolis is at present, could have risen from the ashes of 1666. The day and twilight view of this set piece of art is extremely imposing—the perspectives being managed with consummate skill. The outlines or edges of the buildings are "softened away to nothingness," and are lost in a blended harmony with the sky beyond, while the more prominent parts and foregrounds stand out in bold relief, with all the truth of reality. It is, in our opinion, a better pictorial illusion than any that preceded it, and is highly creditable to the artistical heads and hands of those who have produced it. The idea of first illuminating the old city is ingenious, it shows a number of otherwise obscure localities to the greatest advantage; and the subsequent conflagration presents a truly splendid appearance, reflected as it is in the water beneath, which gives one the idea of old Father Thames weeping

"Crimson tears for loss of some thing lov'd!"

The menagerie, as usual, was highly attractive; and an excellent band, under the superior direction of Godfrey, could not fail to be a harmonious contrast to the dissonance of the Scotch Pipers, who were present. Amongst the lesser attractions of the day, General Tom Thumb made his appearance. The gardens were most numerously attended.



PICTURE-MODEL OF OLD LONDON, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 28.

## SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid are to the 21st; they are utterly destitute of interest. The papers of the 20th contain long articles of the formalities of the departure of the two Queens and the Infanta, for Catalonia; four of the Ministers remained in Madrid. The Municipal Elections, which had commenced, would, it is said, end in the return of the Ministerial candidates, a misunderstanding having arisen in the ranks of the Opposition. Private letters state—I know not on what ground—that a great coolness existed between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador, who accused General Narvaez of paying too much attention to Mr. Bulwer. A decree has been issued, subject to the approbation of the Cortes, granting to the widow and children of the late General Leon a pension of 45,000 reals (about £440.).

A felucca, called the San Rafael, laden with contraband goods, worth £12,000, has been seized near to San Lucar de Barrameda; she had been despatched by the house of Llanos and Co., of Gibraltar, for Seville. The negotiations for a reconciliation with the Court of Rome was, being carried on with great activity, under the auspices of Christina, and with great probability of final success. Several petty affairs had taken place between the royal troops and the Carlists: in one of them the Carlist chief, Cobo, and two of his officers, were made prisoners, and shot the same day.

## ITALY.

Great alarm was experienced about the beginning of the month throughout Italy, but particularly in the kingdom of Naples, owing to the drought, which threatened a famine; fortunately, on the 20th and 21st, sufficient rain fell to refresh the earth and promote vegetation.

The efforts made by various Bible Societies, and particularly by the Christian Society of New York, to produce religious dissent in the Papal States, greatly occupied the attention of the Pope, and the most rigorous instructions had been forwarded to all Papal legates and every Court in Italy.

The King of Bavaria, who is making the tour of Italy, arrived at Florence on the 14th, and Rome on the 16th—the same day he visited the Pope.

## GERMANY.

Count Maurice de Dietrichstein, the Austrian Minister to King Leopold, had arrived en congé in the Austrian capital. It was reported that, after passing the summer in Germany, the Count would be sent as Ambassador to London.

A letter from Frankfurt says that Baron A. de Rothschild having withdrawn the donation of 100,000 florins, promised by him two years since for the erection of a new synagogue in Frankfurt, because the Consistory thought fit to introduce into the religious ceremonies certain reforms which the Baron could not approve of, several organs of the German press have interpreted this act, which was dictated only by a pure scruple of conscience, as an act of intolerant fanaticism. This absurd reproach, adds the writer, is rendered completely false and unfounded by an act which must convince the most prejudiced how far the honourable banker is from being fettered by any such religious prejudices. At the very moment of withdrawing his promised donation, he invested double the sum, or 200,000 florins, in the public funds, which, by a legal and public document, he secured in perpetuity, so that the interest might be distributed annually among the indigent families of Frankfurt, whatever form of worship they might follow.

Prince Knauer, Bishop of Breslau, died in his diocese on the 16th instant. It was generally believed in Vienna that the marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia and the Archduke Stephen of Austria would be celebrated in the month of October, in the Austrian capital, in the presence of the Emperor Nicholas.

## SWITZERLAND.

The civil war in Switzerland may be considered at an end. The journals received yesterday state that the forces of Upper Valais had been completely successful in their conflict with those of Lower Valais, and that the latter were so disorganised that there was little chance of their being able to rally. The question of convoking an extraordinary Diet for the adoption of measures for the maintenance of general tranquillity, had been resolved affirmatively by several of the Grand Councils.

The Mail from Italy passed through the Valais, on the 22nd inst., without obstacle. The conductor of the diligence reported that the Upper Valaisians were in numbers about 2,400 men, well armed and well organised, under the orders of M. de Kubermetten, who was actively engaged in effecting a general disarmament of the Lower Valais. There is no truth in the report of the burning of villages. The only fires were those of the bridges, and of a few detached buildings. In the midst of the sad scenes of the Combat of the Trient, when several Lower Valaisian leaders were killed in crossing the torrent, the following fact is worthy of record. M. Duvy passed without being wounded, but he was made prisoner. The men who had taken him wanted to shoot him on the spot. A priest, who happened to be present, penetrated into the midst of them, and said, "Unhappy men, what are you about to do? Do you forget that before a prisoner is shot, time must be allowed him to prepare for death? Let me confess him." He then took the unfortunate prisoner by the arm, and led him without opposition to some bushes which grew on the banks of the Rhone, and where they were soon hid from sight. After some time the priest returned alone, and when the men asked what he had done with the prisoner, he replied, that he had escaped.

## FRANCE.

The Tahiti affair is again on the tapis; and if persons generally well-informed are to be credited, owing to dispatches which have been received from Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, the Minister of Marine refuses to sanction the censure persisted in by M. Guizot, against the Admiral. It was reported to-day on Change that M. Guizot had protested, in the name of France, against the incorporation of Texas with the United States. The brochure of the Prince de Joinville is almost forgotten. There is no truth of any misunderstanding between the King and M. Guizot arising from this imprudent work; the Minister for Foreign Affairs continues to enjoy the full confidence of his Majesty, and in all probability will accompany him on his visit to Queen Victoria. The accounts of the unpleasant scenes between Louis Philippe and the Prince are greatly exaggerated. It is true that the King is greatly dissatisfied with the Prince, but he is too good a politician to let the Opposition brawlers know it; and thereby not only give them a weapon against him, but, by rendering them popular, encourage the war-cry and hatred to England. The Prince—who, it was said, had gone in a pet to Compiègne, and would not return until the *Journal des Debats* had made the *amende honorable* for the offensive article, supposed to have been written by M. Guizot—was at the theatre on Friday, and Saturday he visited the Exhibition of National Industry.

M. Jacques Lafitte, the celebrated banker, died at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, aged 77. At five o'clock the account given of his health was far from conveying an idea that he was in imminent danger; but a few moments afterwards the gravest symptoms manifested themselves. He then desired to have his grandchildren brought to him, and embraced them affectionately, as he did also his wife, his daughter, and his elder brother, M. Pierre Lafitte, the only one alive of his numerous brothers. Shortly afterwards he became insensible, and, after a rattling of the throat, which did not last ten minutes, he ceased to exist. M. Lafitte was for many years a very popular man, and no man ever displayed more charity, or was more prompt at useful and benevolent sacrifices.

In 1815, when Paris was invaded by the allied troops, the Prussians, who occupied the Hotel de Ville, threatened to destroy it unless a war contribution of £12,000 was immediately paid. The Municipal Council assembled, but there was no money in the public treasury. A subscription was opened by the authorities present, but the amount was much below the sum demanded by Blucher. At this critical moment Lafitte entered the room, and, on being made acquainted with all the circumstances, tore up the subscription list, and wrote a check for the £12,000, which he paid from his own funds. For full twenty years there was not a useful enterprise M. Lafitte did not support with his purse; there was not an officer of the army deprived of his pay, a trader embarrassed by the difficulties of the times, a literary man waiting for the fruits of his labour, nor even a political adversary, who failed to receive the needed support. Sprung from the working class, he never desired to separate from the people, and died without a title. At the time when his fortune was colossal, Mr. Lafitte had his daughter, his only child to marry; she was sought by the richest capitalists and by the greatest names in the circle of court favour, but Mr. Lafitte gave her to the son of Marshal Ney, a poor young man, but considered by the then Opposition as the offspring of an illustrious martyr. Great difference of opinion exists as to the dispute between Louis Philippe and M. Lafitte; this much is, however, certain, his Majesty is greatly indebted to him for his present elevated position. As a politician, M. Lafitte was a visionary—a species of Lafayette—but his intentions were pure and disinterested. He will be buried on Thursday next. Should all those on whom M. Lafitte has showered his benefits attend, never will a prince's funeral have drawn together a concourse greater in number and formed of persons in a higher rank of life.

M. Charles Lafitte has been returned for the fourth time to the Chamber of Deputies, by the electors of Louvier.

The marriage of Count Pajol, orderly officer to the King, and grandson of the Duke de Reggio, with Mlle. Zoé, the daughter of General Count de Montyon, Peer of France, was celebrated on Saturday last, in the chapel of the Chamber of Peers.

It is said that the old Philhellenic Committee intends re-establishing itself in Paris and London, in order to promote the aggrandisement of Greece, and that General Collett refused becoming one of the new Greek Ministry, in order to pursue this object.

There are in Paris 114 notaries, and 29 in the suburbs, giving 143 in all the department of the Seine.

The following will be found interesting to seamen:—On the 18th ult. the *Météore*, on entering the Bay of Ajaccio, by the Passe di Sanguinaires, touched on the point of a rock, although she draws only 9 feet 10 inches. On the 20th the captain had the spot sounded, and found bottom at from 120 to 165 yards from the north east of the island of Elle Parre, at the depth of from 13 to 14 feet, which had been reduced by the effect of the wind, on the 18th, to 9 feet 11 inches. Navigators, therefore, should not steer to within 175 or 195 yards of the island of Elle Parre.

On the 3rd inst. the wife of a French soldier at Oran, in Algeria, was delivered of three children, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, were in perfect health when the account left.

The weather continues cold and wet; and, notwithstanding the great influx of strangers, Paris is very dull. The only thing worth recording in the musical world is the great success obtained at the Odéon, in the piece "L'Antigone," the choruses of which were written by the justly-celebrated Mendelssohn, now in London: the *little* of the capital were present. A new mythological ballet, to be

called "Calypso," is in rehearsal; the principal character is confided to Mlle. Adèle Dumilâtre; the music by M. Deldevez.

The packet-boat L'Eurotas, which a few days since sailed from Marseilles for Constantinople, has on board a complete cargo of dancers—in short, a well organised ballet, with 20 figurantes. The corps intend remaining some time in Constantinople, and from thence to go to Odessa, where they are engaged by the Russian Government.

The most brilliant fêtes are preparing at Potsdam in honour of the visit of the Empress of Russia. The report of the death of Caroline Benda, granddaughter of the celebrated composer of the same name, is confirmed. Miss Benda was formerly an actress of great celebrity, and played with Iffland and Esslair.

Poor Viextemps, the violinist, has made but a poor speculation in his Mexican trip. At his last concert, the whole of the orchestra, without giving him timely notice, refused to play, and Viextemps was fined by the police 50 dollars for not keeping his engagement with the public.

Madame Rossi-Caccia has been re-engaged for twelve months at Lisbon. Verdi's "Hernani" has been brought out with great success at Venice; the principal characters were well supported by Theresa Brambilla, Fraschini, Colletti, and Silva.

## PORTUGAL.

PARIS, May 28.—The French Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:—

BAYONNE, May 27.—We are assured that the Portuguese Ministry has been modified as follows: M. Costa Cabral, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council; Brigadier Cordeiro Tentador, Minister of War; Baron De Cateina, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lopez Pastoro, Minister of Finance; M. Teragusto, Minister of Justice; M. Dugue De Torresca, Minister of Marine.

## AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The Hibernia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening shortly before five o'clock. She brings intelligence of the committee of foreign affairs in the American Senate having reported back the Texian annexation treaty, with a recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely, or laid on the table, or rejected. This is, in point of fact, a virtual settlement of the whole question. This intelligence was conveyed to New York by the latest mail from Washington. The question of annexation is evidently at a discount, and the parties in this country who have divined such awful doings in the political horizon may take comfort in being grievously disappointed. Congress is to adjourn on the 17th of next month.

The bill to modify the existing tariff, reported by Mr. McKay, was laid on the table of the House of Representatives on the 10th of May, by a vote of 105 to 99; and the motion to reconsider, made with a view to prevent the recurrence of such a motion at a less suitable time, was lost, 103 to 99. So the bill is virtually lost, as nothing short of a two-thirds vote can take it up again. This, in all probability, sets the subject at rest for the session. Seventy-seven Whigs, and twenty-eight Democrats, voted against any alteration of the existing tariff. There is no news of any interest from Canada.

A series of dreadful riots had occurred in Philadelphia, which continued several days, during three of which, the mob held complete possession of the city. Sixteen lives were lost, and twenty persons dangerously wounded, besides many others not ascertained. They commenced with a disturbance at a public meeting of a new party lately sprung into existence in the United States, called "Native Americans;" and they were caused by collision with the Roman Catholic Irish, who inhabited the houses in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was held.

## RIOTS, WITH LOSS OF LIFE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

A New York paper gives the following account of the continuation of the riot. It commenced on Monday, May 6:—

"The native Americans pursued the Irish; and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses, and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they were seen to enter, were attacked, and the doors and windows of the frame houses in Cadwallader-street, below Master-street, and one in the same street, above Master-street, were battered in with stones. In Master-street, near Germantown-road, the fronts of two houses were also much battered, and the windows riddled with stones. On Germantown-road, the dwelling house of a widow was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up. The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining. The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia House-house were also shattered, and Master-street, between Germantown-road and Cadwallader-street, was literally strewn with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen rallied, and beat off the 'Native Americans,' and there the contest ended for the time.

"On Monday night an armed body of Irishmen patrolled in front of and about St. Michael's Church, and stopped all persons that passed, questioning them as to their business there, &c. One gentleman, who was up there at twelve o'clock, says he counted twenty-three all armed with muskets and flinging sticks. "On Tuesday morning placards were found posted all over the city, calling a meeting of 'Native Americans,' to be held at three o'clock, P.M., Independence-square. About noon, a small party of men and boys, of the hard-working class, passed through the streets, bearing a large American flag and a banner, on which was inscribed 'This is the flag that was trampled by Irish Papists.'

"At the appointed hour the meeting assembled, and the speakers did their utmost to allay the excitement of those who composed it. It was evident, however, from the first word uttered by the chairman, that there was no disposition to listen to pacific suggestions. Bearing the mutilated flag and the banner above mentioned, the multitude proceeded up Fifth-street to Second and Master, where the riot ensued.

"The procession from Independence-square arrived at the Market-house, and was proceeding to organise, when a musket was fired from the house at the intersection of Master and Cadwallader streets, or from the Hibernia House-house, which is next to the corner. There was a man in the procession who had joined it on the way, carrying a musket. Many of the natives at the first shot dispersed, but this man immediately levelled his piece at a window in the direction from which the first discharge was made, and it is said shot down a person. He declared he would stand by the stripes and stars. He fired a second time and was then shot down.

"The conflict commenced about five o'clock, and continued with great fury. At about six o'clock the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwallader and Master streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hibernia House-house adjoining, and in a short time the whole row of buildings was in flames.

"The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as fast as they were driven out of one house by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters, they took refuge in another. They fought with a desperation becoming madmen.

"The Carroll Hose carriage was taken from the house in Fourth-street above Master, and dragged upside down through the district; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was also attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out, but not injured. The firing during this was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the Market-house.

"The Hibernia Hose-house was the first place where the fire was discovered. That building was burned to the earth, and the contiguous houses caught fire and the flames spread with fearful and alarming rapidity. About thirty houses, north of the Hibernia Hose-house, have already been consumed, and the fire is still raging. What became of the inmates no one can tell. Probably a number have been consumed in the flames.

"The scenes above described were enacted over and over again during the night and the succeeding day, Wednesday. Two Roman Catholic churches were burned to ashes—one the St. Michael's church, in Kensington, and the St. Augustine's church, in Philadelphia city. The conflagration in Kensington was terrific, and above fifty houses were also consumed. The mob held unbroken sway until the evening of Thursday, when they ceased, it would seem, from mere physical fatigue. In one of the churches a most valuable library was entirely destroyed. It would seem, from all accounts, that the military and police, which were called out at the commencement of the disturbances, were singularly inefficient. They seemed to have no force, and to be entirely disregarded, for no one dared to take the responsibility of ordering the strong measures necessary in such a crisis."

At the Whig convention held at Baltimore, May 1, Hon. Henry Clay was nominated as the candidate of that party for president, and Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election. As the time approaches for the democratic convention (May 27), there is less certainty who will receive their nominations. Mr. Van Buren is evidently losing ground. But all is as yet speculation on these matters, which possess no interest for our readers.

John C. Spencer has resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Among the rumours of the day is the important one that Mr. Calhoun is about to retire from the cabinet.

## COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.

Captain Grover has received a letter from Mr. Wolff, dated, Meshed, March 24, 1844. The Doctor, strangely enough, fell in with Saleh Mohammed, called Akhondzadeh, whose statement of what he said people had told him of the execution of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly was published in all the papers, and on the faith of which her Majesty's Government erased the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddart from the list of the army, and the East India Company that of Brevet Captain Conolly from their list. The latter officer has, however, it appears from the last accounts from India, been recently promoted to a troop in the 6th Light Cavalry. The Doctor thus writes:—

"Saleh Mohammed told me that the two persons who were put to death, and of whom he gave a circumstantial account to Colonel Shiel, may have been two other persons, and the executioner who told him the story may have believed him. Besides this, I must confess that two things are suspicious to me in the extreme: he first of all told me that the executioner who told him the story had been the executioner of Stoddart; on another day, when I asked him again which of the two executioners had put Stoddart to death, he replied that he did not know. He moreover makes a claim upon Colonel Shiel for 120 tomans, which I have learned from different quarters he has received from Major Todd."

Dr. Wolff takes presents to the King of Bokhara, of the value of between 500 and 600 gold tomans, and he appears to have acquired the good wishes and assistance of all the people with whom he has been brought in contact. He thus relates an extraordinary circumstance:—

"I have written a most respectful letter to the Ameer of Bokhara, which I shall deliver myself. In this letter I remind his Majesty of the hospitable recep-

tion he granted to me when at Bokhara, twelve years ago, and of my boldly having defended him in England and throughout Europe, when I heard him accused of being the murderer of guests. I also petition his Majesty most humbly to take back my friends to their native country, or, should they have died on account of some fault committed, to inform me of the nature of their crime, and to permit me to carry their corpses to England, to be buried by their relatives. I gave this letter here into the hands of the Sheikh at Islam, of Meshed, who read it in the mosque of Gowher-Shah, in the presence of 5000 people there assembled."

The Doctor also says:—

"A caravan arrived here some days ago, from Bokhara, and ask whom you please, the invariable answer is, 'they may be alive, for nobody has seen them executed,' and the Goosh Bekke, or Prime Minister, who for five years was supposed to have been put to death, has suddenly come forth alive and well from prison. The chief of the caravan of Bokhara, Mullah Kereen by name, who leaves that city every two months, and has a wife there, told me two days ago, that if any one asserts that he has seen the execution of the two *elchies* (ambassadors) he is a liar."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.

Admiral Bowles took the oath and his seat for Laureston, in the room Sir Henry Hardinge, appointed Governor-General of India.

The South-Eastern Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sheffield United Gas Bill was read a third time and passed.

A number of petitions were presented by different members against the Dis-senters' Chapels Bill.

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from an individual named Lundy, at Hull, complaining of the conduct of the hon. member for Montrose, who, as chairman of the committee on smuggling, had brought him up from Hull to give evidence before that committee, and refused to give him remuneration for his expenses.—Mr. HUME said he was always ashamed of being duped. (A laugh.) The petitioner had offered to give important evidence on the subject of smuggling, but when he came before the committee he stated a lot of rigmarole (a laugh)—but evidently withheld the information which he could have given. He claimed £17 for his expenses, and he (Mr. Hume) gave him £5; but if the thing were to be done over again he would not give him a shilling. The fact was he had been the dupe of a cunning, crafty man. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He could appeal to the members of the committee who were then in the house as to the value of the petitioner's evidence.—Dr. BOWRING said he never heard more worthless evidence in his life. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. DABRY said he believed that it was the general opinion of the committee that the hon. member for Montrose had been done for the first time in his life.

The Bank Charter Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On laying the tenth Report of the Poor-law Commissioners on the table of the house, Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice on the part of her Majesty's Government that on the first day after the recess it was his intention to move the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the Report.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY asked the noble lord the member for Dorsetshire, who was the chairman of the Commission for inquiring into the State of the Poor in England and Wales, when it was likely that the commissioners would make their report.—Lord ASHLEY hoped the report would be made the first thing after the recess.

Sir R. PEEL moved that the house at its rising do adjourn to Thursday, the 30th of May. Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. C. BULLER—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that on the day after the holidays, he would name the day upon which he would bring on the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill, and take the discussion thereon.

In answer to a question from Mr. WYNN, Lord ELIOT said that the returns moved for by the hon. gentleman, on the subject of education in Ireland, were in course of preparation. They were very voluminous, and as the clerks were not remunerated for the extra labour and expense to which they were put in the preparation, he hoped that gentlemen would consider them entitled to some indulgence. (Hear.)

Mr. VILLIERS postponed from the 11th of June to the 18th the motion of which he had given notice on the subject of the corn-laws. He said as there was but one day in the week on which members could bring forward such motions he might be again disappointed in bringing on his motion, and, if so, he would appoint another day.

Sir R. PEEL postponed the Duchy of Cornwall Bill till Thursday, the 6th of June.

On the motion of Mr. WYSE, a Select Committee was appointed on the subject of art unions.

Mr. COLLETT wished to know when the Government would bring on the Irish Registration Bill?—Sir R. PEEL was understood to say that he could not, at present, fix any time for proceeding with the bill.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the consideration of the several resolutions moved therein occupied most of the remainder of the sitting. The house having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave for the committee to sit again on Thursday.

The Courts of Common Law Process Bill was read a second time. The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a third time and passed. The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was read the second time. The house adjourned till Thursday next, agreeably to motion made, in the early part of the evening, by Sir R. PEEL, and adopted.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships reassembled for the first time after the Whitsuntide holidays. Messengers from the Commons brought up several bills.

The Committee on the Law of Libel Bill was postponed.

On the motion of Earl DALHOUSIE, the Customs Duties Bill was read a second time, as was also the Bill for the Education of the Poor, and their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir T. Freemantle took the oaths and his seat for Buckingham, and Lord A. Lennox for Chichester. The Right Hon. Secretary at War was loudly cheered as he entered the house.

The reports on the Birkenhead Docks Bill, the Delabole and Rock Railway Bill, the Preston and Wyre Dock Bill, and on several other bills were brought up and agreed to.

The Swansea Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Cwm Celyn and Blaenau Iron Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

The amendments on the Liverpool Docks Bill were read and agreed to.

The Salisbury Branch Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Dublin and its vicinity, signed by 60,000 inhabitants, complaining of the monopoly enjoyed by the Bank of Ireland.

After several notices of motion with regard to the Bank Charter Bill, the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Royal Academy, and the Universities had been given, Mr. JERVIS brought forward a motion with regard to the claims of American Loyalists, which, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide an appeal in criminal cases, which after some observations from Sir JAMES GRAHAM was agreed to.

Several motions were postponed.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM a special committee was appointed to inquire into the Gilbert Unions.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the committee of supply on the colonial estimate, Mr. ROEBUCK brought under the consideration of the house the state of the Government of Canada, the discussion on which occupied the remainder of the evening. The hon. gentleman concluded without making any motion on the subject, and the house adjourned at a late hour.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

WINTER V. DIBDIN.

Mr. Jervis showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Hill for discharging the defendant from the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex, on the ground of privilege. The learned counsel contended that the affidavit was insufficient. The defendant stated that he was liable to be called upon at any time to perform the duties of chaplain to her Majesty, and that he had performed such service at the Chapel Royal whenever he was called upon. The defendant, however, did not state how often he was called upon, and his affidavit would not be false although he had never been called upon. It was also incumbent upon the defendant to show that he held his appointment from the Lord Chamberlain, which did not appear. The action was brought on a bill of exchange, upon which the plaintiff recovered judgment and arrested the defendant to his writ of privilege, if the affidavit left the matter in any respect doubtful. The Court thought the affidavit sufficiently explicit, as it showed that Dr. Dibdin was one of the Queen's servants in ordinary, liable to be called on at any time; and made the rule absolute for his discharge, without calling on his counsel to support it.

## POLICE.

THAMES OFFICE.—Mr. C. Pearson, the City solicitor, attended before Mr. Ballantine, on Tuesday, to prosecute an information against Mr. John Alexander, the master of the collier brig Liberty and Property, for remaining in the Pool longer than fifteen days, contrary to the by-laws for the regulation of the port of London, by which he had incurred a penalty of £20 or £10, for each day beyond the time allowed. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. Fearnley, the solicitor.—The City Solicitor said that numerous complaints had been made to the Lord Mayor by seamen navigating the coal ships, of their long detention in the river, and the consequent distress into which their wives and families were plunged by the voyages between the north and London being extended to a very lengthened period. The Lord Mayor had determined that all infractions of the law should be prosecuted, and had instructed the harbour masters and other officers of the City to bring under his notice every violation of the by-laws for the regulation of the colliers in the Pool.—The case having been proved, Mr. Ballantine said the publicity he hoped the press would give to this case would effect more good than the heaviest penalty he could inflict. Seamen were daily complaining to him of their detention, and applying to him for their



wages, which he could not order, because in London only half the voyage was performed. He should inflict a penalty of 40s. only, as it was the first case; but he begged it might be understood that he did not think lightly or feel lightly on the subject, which was a most important one. In future cases he should inflict large penalties.—By this decision the evil so long complained of, detaining sailors in the Pool for an indefinite period, will be put an end to, and a numerous and valuable body of men relieved. Notices have been issued that every master of a collier will be prosecuted for violating the law.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—A young Irishman approached the magistrate's desk, and applied to Mr. Maltby for a summons against the Duke of Leinster. The applicant went on gravely to state that he was usually called George Fay, but his real name was George Gwelp, and that he was the son of George IV.—Mr. Maltby suspecting from the applicant's manner that he laboured under deranged intellects, put some questions to him, with the view of finding out his connections.—The applicant said he was living at the Railway Tavern, at the Birmingham terminus, in Euston-square; and he further stated he had a relation in Thayer-street, Manchester-square.—Mr. Maltby sent Gwelp, one of the police-constables attached to the court, to the Railway Tavern, to make inquiries.—Mr. Oliver, the landlord, soon afterwards entered the court, and informed Mr. Maltby that the young man had been lodging at his house on and off for about a fortnight. His conduct was eccentric, and his behaviour not that of a sane person.—Mr. Maltby requested that inquiry should be made in Thayer-street, to see if any relation of the prisoner could be found, and in the meantime directed that the applicant should be properly looked after.

On Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Gillman Slack, of No. 10, Union-street, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, attorney-at-law, was placed at the bar on the charge (as entered on the police-sheet) "of attempting to murder Elizabeth Hughes and Catherine Hughes, sisters, and maiden ladies, and Eliza Hughes, the wife of their brother, by suffocating them with brimstone, at No. 16, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square." It appeared that the complainants, who are highly respectable, had, a few weeks since, taken apartments for a limited period at No. 16, South Audley-street, the house being kept by Mrs. Dummer. For some reason, which did not transpire, they had received notice to quit, but their legal tenancy would not expire until Monday next. Yesterday the defendant made his appearance in the house, and conducted himself with much incivility towards the complainants; they were also greatly annoyed by noises made on the staircase, and about four o'clock in the afternoon their lives were actually endangered by the fumes of lighted charcoal and brimstone issuing from an iron portable stove placed on the landing-place, immediately underneath their apartments. On the first-named complainant attempting to rush into the street, she was assaulted by the defendant. Eventually the police entered the house—found the combustibles still burning, and took the defendant into custody. Mr. Hardwick said the case was one of a very aggravated assault, and he should send it to the sessions. The defendant said, if that was the worthy magistrate's determination, he should reserve his defence. He was then ordered to find bail.

**UNION-HALL.**—John Lever, carrying on the business of a hairdresser and perfumer, in Bermondsey-street, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to poison his wife by mixing a quantity of arsenic in her tea. It appeared that the wife had felt unwell, and being unable to get up and prepare breakfast, she requested her husband to send her up a cup of tea, which he did, but owing to the quickness and intelligence of her son, a lad eleven years of age, she was prevented from swallowing the poisoned draught. The son was examined, and deposed to the fact of his suspicions being aroused by seeing his father dissolve a white powder in the tea cup. The mixture was kept back by the wife and afterwards taken by her to Guy's hospital, where, on being analyzed, it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner had been often heard to threaten to "do" for his wife. The prisoner was committed to the county gaol.

#### GAMING ANALYSED.

The recent attack by the police upon some of the gambling-houses in the West-end, coupled with the late directions from the Home Secretary for the suppression of the practice existing time out of mind on the race grounds in the vicinity of London having attracted considerable attention, it may not be uninteresting to inquire into the nature of chance, which seems to be the main reliance of those who enter upon what is generally called fair play gambling.

A good deal of unmerited odium has attached to this phrase; for many persons engaged in what is considered honourable professions and pursuits are quite as much influenced in their undertakings by the spirit of gambling, or in other words, the calculation of the chances, as those who work out their operations by means of cards, dice, &c., &c.

A railway project, a mercantile speculation, a battle on which the fate of nations may hang, has each, more or less of the ingredient which forms the staple stock of the gambler—"chance."

The immediate object of the present paper is to show that no chance can by any possibility counteract the advantage which the usual per centage allowed to the banker, arms him with as against the player. This, to a certain extent, is known to, and admitted by, all who engage in games of equal hazard; but many, if not all, such persons flatter themselves that by some superior skill, some closer observation of the game, some happy seizure of a lucky turn, of which they constitute themselves the judges, they will be enabled to counteract the constantly recurring and invariable advantage which they know and admit the per centage yields to the banker. It is this, and this only, which sustains the gambler under continued loss. But his mistake is a sad one; for he shakes a bag which has no "hope" at the bottom.

It is an established fact proved by various returns to the French Government, that in fair games of chance the return on both sides equalized themselves, and that chance would, even in a short run, leave the players exactly where they began; but the constantly recurring profits of the table to the banker operating like fate against the player, must, in spite of any adroitness, skill, or calculation, on the part of the latter, render him the victim of his own cupidity. The quicker the play the greater is the advantage to the banker, and so well was this fact known to the French Government, that the amount of fee paid in the shape of license was proportioned to the extension of the hours for play. Returns were regularly made, and it is a well-known fact that one company in Paris, independent of their own profits derived from the advantage which the table gives to the banker, paid to the Government no less a sum than 14,000,000 francs per annum!

As we write for the initiated and not for those who are unacquainted with play, and who in their happy ignorance, could scarcely understand what follows, we shall proceed to show the utter impossibility of a gambler, on the fair chances, realizing his object, as against the banker.

The per centage in the banker's favour are as follows:—We will take a few of the games of hazard in which the chances are considered to be most thoroughly equalized. In *rouge et noir*, where the per centage of the banker is worst, being only two per cent., as any one who is acquainted with calculation on the same must be aware, it is the interest of the table to play with the utmost quickness, and men who deal the cards with rapidity are paid at a high rate by the banker, who, calculating on the quantity of play, the chances being still equal, relies for his profits on the swelling of the per centage.

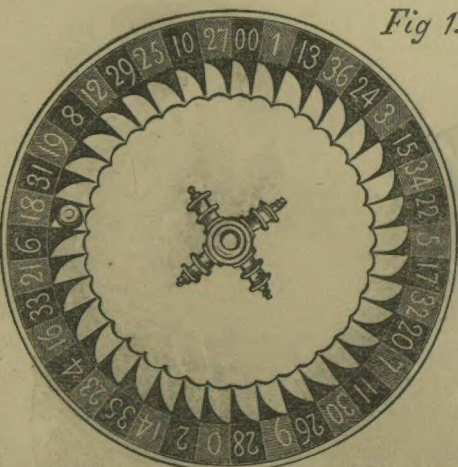


Fig 1.

In roulette (fig. 1) the per centage varies from 3 to 6, because of the two zeros one of which is a source of active profits to the banker, whilst he gains passively by the other; combining both, we estimate the profits at a constancy of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which of course makes fearful and insuperable odds against the player. To this must be added the trick of the table, which, in paying out to the winner, includes his own stake in the amount returned as won, when entered on the numbers (fig. 2), thus making an additional per centage against the player of 2.

This is the view of the game as played in the metropolis; but the race tables are differently constructed, having only 24 compartments instead of 36, but still retaining the two zeros, both of which operate actively in favour of the banker, and thus elevate the per centage against the player to more than 12! which, considering the rapidity with which the game is played, being at the rate of at least 150 turns per hour, must leave the player no possibility of equalizing the game, according to the rule of chances, sufficiently established by innumerable returns.

It may be said, and it is readily admitted, that a man who keeps an expensive establishment should have some allowance made for rent, taxes, servants, and all other expenses attendant thereupon; and the man who plays against the bank will probably suppose that these make a dead weight equal to the odds which he gives in the per centage, and he tries various modes of obviating an admitted advantage on the part of his opponent. Some adopt the losing game which frees them from the loss by jumps; others again take the winning game, knowing that whatever is lost by jumps is gained again by the runs; a third class systematic their play in another manner, taking an arbitrary number either of blacks or reds as their standard, and, by endeavouring to counteract the fair result of chances, are sure to become losers, even to a greater extent than they would have been, relying on the fair chance, even admitting to the banker all the advantages which the per centages yielded to him.

Notwithstanding the numerous calculations which have been made with respect to games of pure chance, though the truth has sometimes glimmered

upon them, few players seem to have taken into account a fact established by experience, that runs or jumps, however irregular during short periods, equalize themselves even in less time than could be supposed, with regularity almost mathematical. Indeed to one who has studied the fact, if you give a given number of turns or throws, he can calculate the results with a precision which to some persons might appear miraculous.

Fig 2

|      |    |    |       |   |   |
|------|----|----|-------|---|---|
| OVER |    |    | UNDER |   |   |
| 00   | 0  |    |       |   |   |
| 1    | 2  | 3  |       |   |   |
| 4    | 5  | 6  |       |   |   |
| 7    | 8  | 9  |       |   |   |
| 10   | 11 | 12 |       |   |   |
| 13   | 14 | 15 |       |   |   |
| 16   | 17 | 18 |       |   |   |
| 19   | 20 | 21 |       |   |   |
| 22   | 23 | 24 |       |   |   |
| 25   | 26 | 27 |       |   |   |
| 28   | 29 | 30 |       |   |   |
| 31   | 32 | 33 |       |   |   |
| 34   | 35 | 36 |       |   |   |
| 1    | 2  | 3  | 3     | 2 | 1 |

We have said enough in this article to awaken attention to the startling fact that in all games of hazard or equal chance, an advantage of even so little as a quarter per mille, must operate immensely in favour of the party to whom the odds are given; for the disturbance in the slightest degree of the equalization of chance operates in the same way as would be the disturbance of a straight line, increasing exactly in the ratio of the extent of its divergence.

When our gaming friends have ruminated this matter, we shall proceed to show in our second chapter, how the table gains by *Methods and Progressions*.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### THE DERBY SETTLING.

I will not change my horse for any that trends but upon four pasterns. Henry V.

Since the days when Charles the Cheerful used to sit on the Warren hill, with Nell the Naught at his side, the turf has seen a tolerable series of vicissitudes, all tending towards the crisis on the threshold of which it now stands. It has, at length found its way into Parliament and the law courts, and, unless its luck is an over-averaging sample, it will very soon be in the other place—"last stage of all." *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*, is a Latin axiom, the free translation of which is, it takes some time to make a perfect leg. For a century or so the character has been regularly progressing, and, without flattering ourselves, we may assert we now possess some finished specimens of the species. These exist as well in the Corinthian as the plebeian orders; in such fair proportions, indeed, that it has been a drawn battle between them for the last few years. The former had certainly the best of it in the skirmishes (episodes which we won't offend the reader by supposing him ignorant of), while the latter did occasionally great havoc in affairs which were more regular. Thus stood the belligerents when, some months since, it was rumoured that, in the spring, something decisive would be attempted on Epsom Downs.

The popular opinion was that the Plebs, would be the assailing party (we distinguish the factions as Corinthian and Plebeian, as both belong to the equestrian order), a belief supported by the precautions behind which the others are fortifying themselves. First came whispers about "protests," "declarations," and the like, and then followed the regular downright dowls, a solemn objection to a steed in considerable favour for the Derby, light Running Rein—as detailed in our narrative of the recent issue of that ilk. He won, as we have shown, and "then came the reckoning when the race was over;" the settling, as it was called (*lucus a non lucendo*). This important part of horse coursing came off on Tuesday last at Tattersall's, when it was announced as the opinion "of the most influential subscribers," that all accounts in which the names of that animal and Orlando did not occur might be settled without any possible impediment: therefore, where they did, as there existed much let and hindrance, all arrangement stood over. Of course, in such a category the Running Reins flared up for their champion, and the Orlando party was *furioso* in favour of their hero:—which is in the right?

The tug is a vast mystic cauldron, into which all sorts of subtleties are thrown by the company of turfites, amateurs, professionals, gentle and simple. This, they, who live upon portents, skim twice a week at Tattersall's, and sometimes fare sumptuously when, by accident, it boils over. Some of the most pains-taking of these worthies watched, during the winter, the untiring energy with which certain influential clique lost no opportunity of laying against Running Rein for the Derby. They saw this policy pursued up to the afternoon of the first day of Epsom Races, when they noted the same party as resolutely backing him. From these premises, they drew the conclusion that the clique aforesaid rested their hopes on the probability of his not being permitted to start. That chance, however, not only failed them, but the horse actually won. What then remained? To get up a panic among his backers, and go into the market and secure their hedgings. This has been done to a vast amount; and the timid will no doubt continue to surrender their odds while sixpennyworth of them remains. We by no means insist that the stakes will be awarded by a court of law to Running Rein, but we hold it very probable. The *ex parte* evidence produced to the stewards at Epsom, we know to have been very powerful—and those gentlemen were able to strengthen it by precautions of their own. This horse, since his birth, has passed through the hands of thirteen individuals, all of whom have put in affidavits, or certificates, of his being the animal entered for various engagements, as Running Rein, by the Sadler, out of Mab. When his pedigree was questioned, last October, at Newmarket, on an investigation, the objection was pronounced "not to have a leg to stand on." It has now again been raised, and with an intimation that should it be substantiated this time, the owners of the spurious nomination will be prosecuted for conspiracy. Nevertheless, they are resolute, and sanguine to the extent of backing him to win—and giving money for their bets. A great multitude is interested in this extraordinary inquiry: and great multitudes consult these columns. Therefore it is that we have thus enlarged upon the recent settling for the Derby—counselling each for whom Running Rein may be a winner, to be of good cheer—and until he hear more from us on the matter, "not to change his horse for any that trends but on four pasterns."

##### TATTERSALL'S.—THE SETTLING.

**MONDAY.**—At a meeting of the most influential subscribers to Tattersall's, interested in the Derby and Oaks settlement, it was unanimously agreed that no possible impediment could exist to the settlement of all accounts on the Derby, in which the names of Running Rein and Orlando do not occur, and that, therefore, the settlement will take place this day, as usual, with the above exceptions. The meeting referred to in the above document, which was posted in the Subscription-room, took place in the early part of the afternoon, and was, as anticipated, attended by several of the most influential subscribers. At a late hour the room became crowded, and the great majority of those present either directly or tacitly acquiesced in the purpose of settlement; some actually commenced paying and receiving.

**THE LATE MR. CROCKFORD'S ACCOUNTS.**—In the course of the afternoon, a letter was received by Mr. Tattersall, from Mrs. Crockford, a copy of which, and of the opinion given by the Earl of Stradbroke and the Hon. George Byng, two of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, we subjoin:—

Sir,—I trust, the circumstances which cause me to address you will be a sufficient apology for doing so. Being ignorant of the custom in use at Tattersall's in situations parallel to the one I now find myself placed in, I consider it best for me at once to place in your hands the betting-book of my deceased husband. You will perceive, that in case Running Rein shall receive the stakes, there will be a loss of £604, and in case Orlando shall receive them, of £724. I enclose you, therefore, a draft for the larger sum, and would wish you to apply this sum, together with the receipts from the several losers, to pay, as far as may be the claims of the several winners. It is possible that in a case of this sort it is not customary to settle the book; should it be so, I am not anxious to establish a precedent. With a deep sense of the trouble I am about to impose on you,

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours most respectfully,  
R. F. CROCKFORD.

The following is the opinion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club:—

We are of opinion that every person indebted to the late Mr. Crockford, on his Epsom account, is bound to pay the amount due to the person deputed to settle the same.

May 27, 1844. (Signed) STRADBROKE. GEORGE BYNG.

**TUESDAY.**—The "settling," if so disjointed an affair be deserving of the name, commenced on Tuesday afternoon in the subscription-room, and, taking

all the circumstances into consideration, proved a much quieter proceeding than we had ventured to anticipate. When it will be completed the lawyers alone can tell. The principle upon which it took place has been already stated; those accounts in which neither Running Rein nor Orlando's name occurred were settled in full; but all such as touched either of them, although bets on the Oaks were involved, stand over, except in cases where a winning balance was shown on each of the two horses, in which, we presume, there could not have been objection to pay the smaller amount. Nothing in the shape of a dispute occurred until late in the afternoon, and then only in consequence of two or three parties having attended without the "wherewithal," or who fancied, because they had betted between Orlando and Running Rein since the race, that bets made previously would necessarily remain in abeyance. To speak of winners and losers in this stage of the settlement would be idle—some months hence, perhaps, we may be able to satisfy the curious on the point. We should not omit to state that Mr. Crockford's account was entrusted to Mr. F. Clark, who, although there were some dissentients, made considerable progress with it.

**THURSDAY.**—The principal topic on Thursday was the settling, and a vast deal more was said than done; in short, some refused to settle at all, and others who had commenced paying on Tuesday, "held hard," and meant to "bide their time." Several even bets were laid between the two horses for the "great event," the "old one," as Running Rein is facetiously termed, having the call. 7 to 4 was taken about Alice Hawthorn for the Ascot Cup, and 4 to 1 that she wins that and the Vase. For the Derby, 1845, which we expect to see decided about the same time as the late one, 10,000 to 300 was taken about John Davis.

Mr. Thornhill died on Wednesday night.

#### AQUATICS.

The Earl of Morley has accepted the commodoreship of the Royal Western Yacht Club, at Plymouth, where the annual regatta is fixed to take place on the 16th and 17th of July.

**NORTHERN ROWING CLUB, BELFAST.**—This Association which is looked to with so much interest, by the admirers of aquatic amusements, and which is, indeed, very popular, gave the first of the season's series of festivities, on Friday last, in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day. Shortly after the appointed time, the tiny fleet got under way, which was announced by the boom of a small piece of artillery.—The procession moved up the river, in splendid style, headed by the flag-ship, carrying the Commodore (Mr. Edmund Getty). There were pulled in the following order, by gentlemen wearing the Club uniform, the beautiful gigs Zephyr, Arrow (a turn out particularly admired), Mizeppa, Gasselle, Petrel, Swan, and Sylph, and the flag gigs Superb and Pelican. The competitors in the first match were the Gasselle and Ariel (known as the Carrick rig)—manned by pilots—the former successful. We may mention, that the new iron steamer, Magnet, then proceeded down the channel; and was an object of much attraction. She was bound for Liverpool, to take her station between that port and Warren-point. There was afterwards a race between punts, which were pulled in good style; but one of them having met with an accident, was delayed so long as to give her opponent an easy victory. Immediately after, two yavls entered into a spirited contest. Mr. John Charley's was the winner. There was then a sculling match between Captain Humphrey, of the schooner Dolphin, and the mate of the Glory, of Yarmouth. The Captain carried off the prize. The punt race was subsequently contested again; and, on this occasion also, that belonging to the Gannett (yacht) gained the laurels. The next meeting is to take place in July, when the silver cup, competed for last season, on which occasion the crew of the Arrow were victorious, will be again pulled for.

There are about twenty events at present fixed to come off during the season, but it is likely that many more will be announced shortly.

The Royal Cork Yacht Club is likely to have a propitious season; there are about thirty-five boats connected with this body.

The Tower Stairs Regatta, it is stated, will commence on the 27th of June.

The supporters and friends of the Thames Regatta are making active preparations for the ensuing aquatic festival, which will certainly be a grand affair. The substantial patronage of the Lord Mayor will tend much towards enlarging the amusements of his fellow-citizens, while it has already in a great measure increased his lordship's popularity. A large sum of money will be expended by the committee in keeping the course clear during the regatta; and the watermen will be engaged for that purpose. In addition to the prizes already announced, several of a minor description, for various classes of watermen, will be contended for, the entrances for which are to be made at the Messrs. Searle's.

In our next we shall give an abstract of the sailing regulations for the Grand Challenge Cup, given by the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

**ONE LONDON WATERMAN AGAINST A FOUR-OARED FLEMISH CREW.**—The boat-race on Monday between Robert Newell, of Battle-bridge Stairs, and four Flemish watermen with a coxswain, terminated, contrary to general expectation, in favour of the latter. It will be remembered that the same parties contended about a month since, when Newell was declared the winner by a very considerable distance; but as the opposing party attributed their defeat to the size of their boat, and were desirous of having another trial, a match was made for £40 a side. The former race had been rowed from Ostend to Bruges, a distance of twelve miles; but on the present occasion the starting and winning posts were reversed. An immense assemblage of English and other gentlemen lined the towing-path, and at half-past two Robert Newell took his station in a beautiful sculler's wherry, built by Cownden and Wentzell, and very kindly lent by an officer in the Guards, for whom it had been laid down, and the Flemish men in a gig and new set of oars, which they had procured from this country expressly for the occasion. The start took place exactly at three o'clock, and Newell went away with the lead in gallant style, closely waited upon by his opponents. For the first two miles, during which the weather was tolerably good, Newell held the lead, but a stiff wind springing up, accompanied by a torrent of rain, his frail bark became tossed about, while his adversaries, on the other hand, nothing disturbed, pursued the even tenor of their way. Newell's boat, which was open (his opponents having objected to its being covered, as is usual in heavy weather), soon became half full of rain, and with this unpleasant shifting ballast, accompanied by excessive one-handed labour, he was unable, despite the most powerful exertions, to keep pace with his opponents. When he could contrive to keep under the shelter of the land, he made good way, but otherwise he was too much tossed about to stand a chance, and ultimately lost by two minutes, the Flemish crew performing the distance in one hour and fifty-three minutes. Robert Coombes, the champion, as before, ran along the towing-path, and kept pace with his companion, in order to be of assistance to him at the coming in. Immediately after the race, an English gentleman offered to back Newell again for £100, but the offer was not accepted. It is but justice to the Flemish men to state that they behaved with great kindness to the two Londoners, and made them a present on their departure.

**GOODWOOD RACES.**—IMPORTANT NOTICE!—The following notice has been given by the stewards of Goodwood races:—"Notice is hereby given, that no horse, whose professed age is suspected, will be allowed to start without a previous examination of his mouth, by competent persons appointed by the stewards; and if not objected to until after the race, a similar examination will be insisted upon; and in case of resistance to such examination by the owner, trainer, or other person having charge of such horse, the stakes will be awarded and the race given to the second horse, and the parties implicated in such fraud will be forever excluded from running horses at or attending Goodwood races. Objections must be made in writing to one of the stewards, or to Mr. Weatherly.—N.B. Parties who were warned off from the race course in 1843, are reminded that if they attend this year they will be prosecuted, unless the notice has been regularly withdrawn by the person who signed it."

**DONCASTER RACES.**—A similar notice to the above has been published by the stewards of these races, with the exception of the paragraph alluding to parties warned off in 1843.

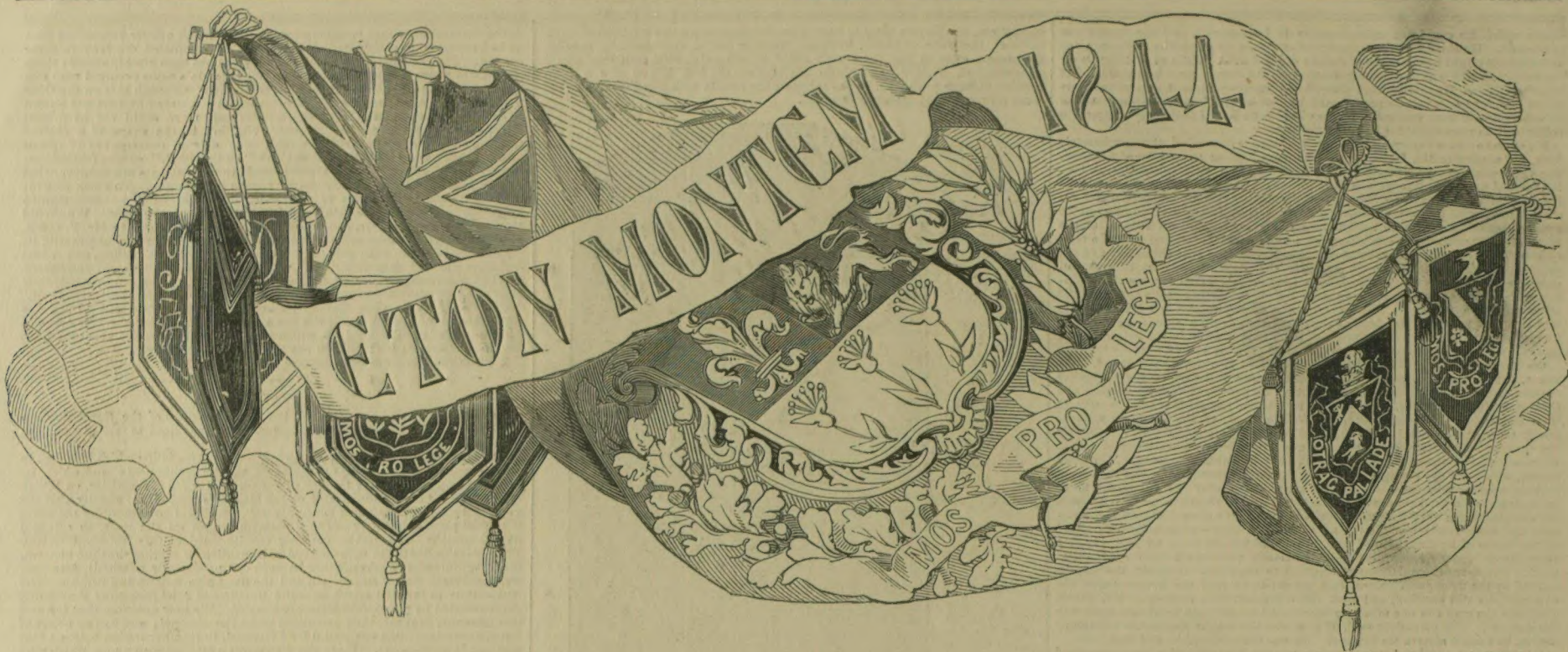
**THE DERBY AND LEGER LOTTERIES.**—It has just transpired, from a source on which the most implicit reliance can be placed, that it is the intention of Government to adopt measures for the immediate suppression of the above speculations. Arrangements are about being made with the magistracy to carry this intention of the Government into effect; for which purpose the police authorities will receive instructions to give ample notice to publicans, that if they for the future permit "lotteries," or "sweepstakes," to be held, they will not only subject themselves to heavy penalties, but, by permitting them to take place on their premises, such an illegal proceeding will endanger the licenses of their respective houses. The great extent to which these lotteries have been carried has induced the Government to come to the above resolution, and the suppression of every species of gambling at all public races will be followed up by strict regulations being issued for the abolition of the numerous Derby, Oaks, Leger lotteries and sweepstakes, which are established in almost every town and village of the least importance, from the Land's-end to John O'Groats. It is only within these last few years that the rage for this sort of speculation has become popular; consequently, the Derby lotteries have been supported by all classes of society, from the peer to the peasant.

**EFFECTS OF A SEVERE SENTENCE.**—An Irish girl, aged 17, who had borne a good character, was lately tried at Stafford for having stolen a gown and a petticoat, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. It is now believed that she merely took the goods to wear on some particular occasion, without any intention of keeping them. She heard the judgment, and remained stupefied; in twenty-four hours she was a lunatic, and is now in the infirmary, with no hopes of recovery. She was a remarkably handsome girl, but, from the period of her sentence her health visibly declined, and her hair has actually turned grey.

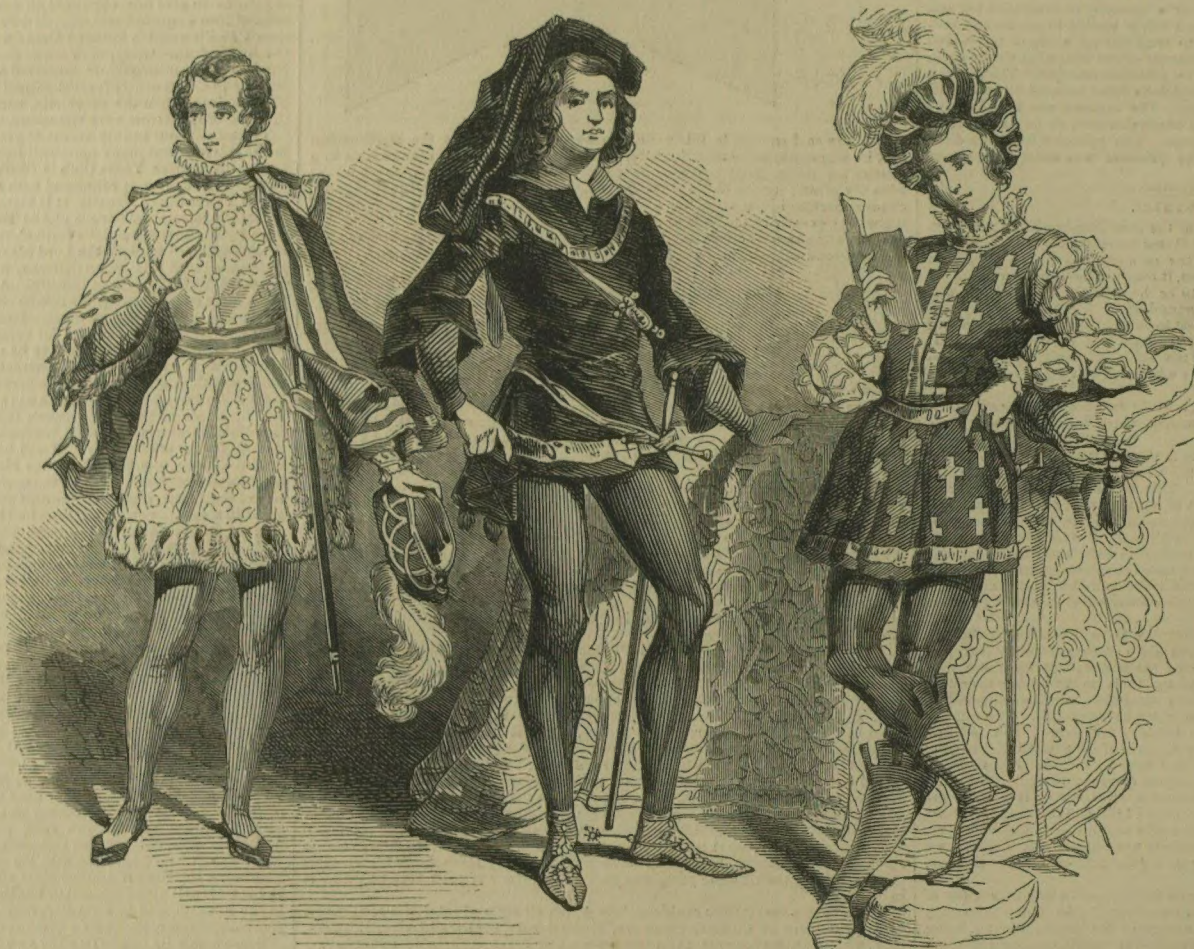
**THE ROBBERY OF A BANKER'S CLERK AT LIVERPOOL.**—On Wednesday information was received and circulated touching the extensive robbery committed on Thursday last at Liverpool, when an out-door clerk of the Royal Liverpool Bank was robbed of a large amount of bank notes which he had just before received at the branch bank of the Bank of England in that town. The amount stolen has been stated at about £1500, amongst which were a £500 note, dated Liverpool, May 16, 1843, and marked "W. F.," 22,154; a £100 note, "W. E.," 14,010, May 17, 1843; a £20 note, "W. C.," 73,405, May 22, 1843; and another note for £5, "X. M.," 887,640, May 24, 1843. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

**DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.—DOVER, May 29.**—This morning the Prussian barque Archibald, Captain H. Lange, from London for Memel, was towed in here and totally dismantled, with loss of anchors, chains, sails, and rigging—one man killed and another much injured, she having drifted in a squall last night on board two other vessels in the roads. The names of the two other vessels are unknown. They are said to have slipped and gone to leeward. The barque is a complete wreck, so far as the masts and rigging are concerned, but the hull seems quite uninjured. The name of the poor fellow who has been killed is Lepolt Plat, aged about thirty years. He was standing abaft the binnacle at the time of the accident, when the top-part of the mizen-mast was snapped off and fell on his head, killing him on the spot.





This triennial festival took place on Whit-Tuesday. The threatening state of the elements did not deter thousands of the nobility and gentry from being present on the occasion, and though her most gracious Majesty the Queen did not honour the proceedings of the day with her presence, she sent her accustomed munificent present of £105 towards the "Salt," by the hands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and expressed through him to the Provost and the College authorities the interest which she felt in the doings of the day. His Royal Highness arrived at the ancient gate of the college, called Western-gate, of which the annexed engraving is a correct view, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, attended by a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards; by Lord George Lennox, Mr. G. E. Anson, Col. Wyld, and Capt. Seymour. His Royal Highness had arrived at Slough by a special train on the Great Western Railroad shortly before eleven o'clock, whence he proceeded to Windsor in his carriage, and having rested a short time at the Castle, returned again through Windsor and was received, as is here represented, by the Provost of the College, Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of the school, the Fellows of the College, the assistant masters, &c. The band of the First Life Guards striking up "God save the Queen," and the spectators cheering in loud huzzas. His Royal Highness appeared to enjoy the scene, which was one of great animation, and bowed repeatedly to the groups assembled around. He was immediately conducted by the Provost and the authorities specified to the "Election Chamber" of the College, where refreshments were laid out. The next plate represents the Great Hall of the College, in which



ENSIGN'S PAGE.

PAGE.—PHILIP D'AULNAY.

PAGE.—TEMP. FRANCIS I.

those young gentlemen who are on the foundation of the establishment, and are destined to become, after their probation at Eton, scholars and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, according to their seniority and proficiency, and who are termed "Collegers," are accustomed to dine. It will be seen from the plate, that it is a very noble apartment, built on the same plan as the halls of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, of the date of Henry VI., the founder of Eton College. The proportions of this hall have been much admired, and it is frequently visited by the curious and the antiquaries, the architects of these days, and particularly by foreigners and persons of research from the Continent. On Tuesday, the day of the Montem, according to the custom which has for so many years been in existence, the "Captain" of the school, that is, the boy on the foundation to whom the collection of the day belongs, gave in this spacious apartment a breakfast to his schoolfellows, that is, to those of a certain rank in the school. About one hundred sat down to the hospitable refectory, at which there was no want of substantial nor of delicacies. The joyous appearance of the host and his guests, the elegance and splendour of the dresses, the brilliancy of the uniforms, and the whole appearance of the scene, was full of gratification. Many old Etonians who were visitors, and amongst whom were some of the most distinguished men of the day, regretted that they were no longer young enough to be participators in the festivity which in their youth they had enjoyed, and thought their present rank, position, and honours, but a poor exchange for the freshness of enjoyment and



PAGE.—HUNGARIAN HUSSAR.

PAGE.—CRUSADER



SERVITOR.—GERMAN NOBLE.

SERVITOR.—SPANISH PEASANT.



## ETON MONTEM.

buoyancy of spirits which was exhibited on this occasion by their successors in the places they once filled. Our artist has been very happy in taking the view of this interesting scene, both as to the groups, and as to the architectural drawing.

The scene in the Quadrangle is next depicted. This large courtyard is one of the finest specimens of Collegiate architecture of the time in which it was built that is to be seen in England. It is in some respects not surpassed by anything of its class in England. On the western side is a colonnade, or piazza, over which is a long and spacious room, called the Upper School-room, in which that portion of the scholars who form what are called the sixth and fifth forms (the



PAGE.—GREEK.

two upper classes), assemble for the performance of their scholastic exercises. There is also on this side of the Quadrangle two other smaller chambers, one called the Library, in which are shelves for books, but in which no books are now to be seen, and the other the room in which a division of the scholars, called the "Remove," perform their duties during school hours. On the left of the Quadrangle, as the spectator stands with his back towards the piazza, are the Lower School-room, which is on the basement story, and one of the sleeping-rooms for the "Collegers," and above these is the celebrated apartment known as the "Long Chamber," in which are about sixty oaken bedsteads, bedding, rugs, &c., for the accommodation of the said "Collegers." On the opposite side of the Quad-



PAGE.—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

rangle, or right hand of the spectator, is the college Chapel in which the scholars attend Divine service. It is a very elegant structure, and of very ample dimensions. It is built partly on the same plan and after the model of the inimitable chapel of King's College, Cambridge, which it very much resembles, though it has not the richness nor the painted windows which adorn that edifice. On the eastern side of the Quadrangle is situated the Library of the College and other apartments; and in the centre of this part of the building is a remarkably fine gateway, leading into the cloisters and to the entrance of the Dining-hall; and over this gateway is the window of the election chamber, from which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the distinguished visitors by whom he was surrounded, his suite, the Provost of Eton, and others who had the honour of the *entrée*, surveyed the animated scene between them, the calling of the muster-roll, or, as it is termed, the "absence" of



PAGE.—TEMP. HEN. IV., FRANCE.

PAGE.—TEMP. CHAS. I.

PAGE.—TEMP. CHAS. II.

the scholars, the waving of the flag by the Ensign, the promenading of the numerous people of rank and fashion assembled, the forming of the procession, &c. &c. The military bands all the while, or at least with but short intervals, playing some delightful concerted music, and the whole scene of the *re-union* of hundreds of old friends, and the congratulations of hundreds of parents, guardians, sons, wards, relatives, and long-remembered, but long-revered acquaintances. It was in this Quadrangle that the most complete view was afforded of the various dresses and costumes. It was here that the scene was enlivened by the presence of so many beautiful females, whose dresses were scarcely less costly and picturesque than those of the chief performers in the great carnival of the day. Perhaps, nothing in these days can give any notion of the peculiar spectacle which the Quadrangle presented, because nothing of a similar character exists. A mere written description could scarcely be understood, and we have for that reason availed ourselves of the talents of the very able artist who has taken the view here given, and we trust our readers will appreciate his most creditable and successful labours.

The little hill or mound called "Salt-hill," a spot well known to all who travelled on the western road before the introduction of railroads, forms the next point which the pencil of the artist has here portrayed—and, we submit, most faithfully. It is here that the important ceremony of waving the flag is performed by the Ensign. We remember some years ago to have seen the ensign of that day—now one of the judges of the land—perform this by no means easy operation with as much knowledge and skill in what he was about, as now distinguish him in his more arduous duties in Westminster-hall. It was around this little mound of earth, "far-famed Salt-hill," that were assembled on Whit Tuesday thousands of spectators, all joyous, all full of gaiety and animation, from the prince to the peasant, from the duchess to the cottager's daughter, old and young, all come out for a holiday, and all having made up their minds to enjoy one. On the summit of the hill stands the Ensign, Mr. Hutton, waving the flag, which bears the College arms and motto. The hill is clustered with groups of pages, salt-bearers, and scholars, in the habiliments of

war. At the base and stretching along the road are rows of carriages and mobs of spectators, and in the most conspicuous and appropriate place the carriage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his suite. His Royal Highness, after having viewed this, one of the last things in the whole ceremony, did not return to Windsor, but drove at once to the railroad station at Slough, and left the scene of action at half-past two for London. His Royal Highness is understood to have expressed his unqualified approbation at all he beheld, and at the manner of his reception. He gave a weighty proof of his gratification and sympathy by contributing £30 to the "salt."

It was formerly the custom for the scholars and their friends to proceed, immediately after the waving of the flag, to the spacious inn kept by Mr. Botham, the "Windmill," and there partake of the good things provided by the ladies called the "Dames," by whom the houses in Eton at which the "Oppidans" or scholars not on the foundation of the college, reside, are kept; but this practice was not observed on this occasion. At half-past two o'clock the whole of the scholars and the immense multitude which formed the procession, or beheld it, returned to Eton, where a dinner was provided in the place shown in the next illustration.

## THE DINNER AT FELLOWS EYOT.

This Eyot, as is shown in the representation of it, is a sort of peninsula attached to the continent or playing-fields of the College by a convenient isthmus. On it, on this occasion, were placed the enormous tents, and one of them the splendid tent which once belonged to Tippoo Saib; and beneath these was laid the dinner for nearly eight hundred guests. Here were regaled the scholars after their fatigue and exertions; and here reigned for some time merriment and good humour. In the playing-fields were the military bands playing, to the delight of the promenaders, who in great numbers paraded for some time, and seemed almost distressed to quit so gay a scene, and return to the duller realities of every-day existence. All things, however, must have a termination, and here terminated all that is interesting and peculiar in this grand pageant. There was certainly after this

(Continued on page 352.)



THE CAPTAIN'S BREAKFAST, IN THE COLLEGE HALL.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—Trinity Sunday.  
MONDAY, 3.—W. Hailey died, 1657.  
TUESDAY, 4.—Milne born, 1737.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Boniface.  
THURSDAY, 6.—Corpus Christi.  
FRIDAY, 7.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Mrs. Siddons died, 1831.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending June 8.

| Monday.   | Tuesday.  | Wednesday.  | Thursday.   | Friday.   | Saturday.   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. | h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. | h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. | h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. | h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. | h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. |
| 8 25 3 43 4 15 4 38 5 0 5 25 5 48 6 14 6 39 7 4 7 30 7 59               |   |   |   |   |   |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "I. S." is thanked for the sketch of the suspension-bridge in Canada, which shall be engraved.  
"E. H. E." Cheltenham.—The sketches arrived too late for this season, but shall be engraved next.  
"Boaz" will doubtless recover the balance. The statue is six years.  
"J. P." Northwood, Lyndhurst.—The statue of Nelson, in Trafalgar-square, is of granite.  
"E. E. T." should consult Lemprière's Classical Dictionary.  
"E. H." complains that a few days since he witnessed the interment of four or five poor persons in the parochial burial-ground of St. Luke's, without any service being read over them. We hope some of our readers resident in the parish will interfere.  
"E. H." Dudley.—We have forwarded our correspondent's letter to Mr. Mason, at Brighton.  
"The Captain of the Oppidana," Eton College, requests us to state that the Regatta will take place on June 4, as usual, when the boats will row up to Surley Hall, and return in the evening to the fireworks.  
"A Subscriber from the commencement," Falmouth, can recover. The name of the artist "Phiz" is Mr. Habiot Browne.  
"P. P." Southampton, should write to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, London.  
"E. H." should subscribe at once.  
"W. J." Watling-street, shall be replied to in our next.  
"W. E. E."—A beer-shop landlord is allowed to keep a certain quantity of spirits for his family use.  
"P. R."—We know nothing of Captain Warner's invention.  
"G. F. W."—Liverpool.—Any News Agent in Liverpool will supply our Journal at 6d. per quarter, if paid in advance.  
"O. Neath."—Sir Henry Hardinge lost his left arm at Corunna.  
"J. W." (Eaton), note arrived too late.  
"L. M." Dublin.—Our fourth volume will be completed on June 29. Belini the celebrated composer, has been dead some years.  
"S. M. B. M." and "M. S. D." will be entitled to the large sheet.  
"A Subscriber from May 14" may obtain by interest, what it would be hazardous to attempt by purchase. The course to be pursued depends on the nature of the appointment.  
Running Rein, in the last number of our Journal, was drawn by J. F. Herriug, Esq.  
"J. W." Snow-hill.—The Right Hon. W. Pitt died in his 47th year.  
"J. B." Atherstone.—See further announcements.  
"A. P. H." Great Portland-street.—We shall be glad to see the sketches.  
"S. S. S."—The notice of the work in question, with reviews of several other works, are in type.  
"K. J. S."—The personages are Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the Belgian Minister.  
"C. B." Winchester College.—Next week.  
INELIGIBLE.—My Poor Old Hat; Lines on the Spot; Lines to the First Spring Rose.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

THE suspension of the sittings of the Houses for the greater part of the week, leaves but little for remark in the way of home politics. The interval has, however, been well filled by events or discussions either directly political or closely allied to politics. First, there has been the election for South Lancashire, gained by the Conservatives, after a sharp contest; it will go far to neutralise the effect produced by the return of Mr. Pattison for the City of London, on the same principles which are, it appears, rejected in the seat of the manufactures of the country, by a majority of 594. The next event, if it may be so called, is the sensation that has been created by the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville—now, however, abating; there seems a growing opinion that more has been made of it than it deserved, by the extended notice it has received from the journals of both countries, to which it afforded a welcome theme for comment. We do not think that the chances of a war, or the disposition to engage in one, is in any degree increased by it. It would have fallen into the limbo of oblivion the moment it appeared, had it been written by any one but a Prince.

It is curious enough that a publication of a different character is at the present moment exciting great interest in this country, among politicians of all shades, and among many who are not politicians at all. The exposition of the principles of the party called by others "Young England," as given by the most gifted of their champions, Mr. Disraeli, has been widely read. Whether it will augment the numbers of the party it defends may be doubtful, but assuredly it will gain for it respect in many points, and admiration in more. The kindlier feeling and more extended sympathies they exhibit for the poor, their recognition of the rights of labour as well as of property, and the disposition to remember that the last has its "duties" also, cannot be too highly commended in these days of legislation for the interests of capital, that takes alarm at the increase of rates, and shuts poverty into prisons as the only way of decreasing them—spending more money to build these Houses of Incarceration than it would have required to have prevented, and at least have relieved it. It is only justice to "Young England," to say that they advocate an attention to the poor beyond the exercise of the cold charity that only steps in at the last extremity. They insist on the necessity of a living for the poor that shall be something more than a mere existence, and they assert that some care should be taken by the State of their health, instruction, and means of recreation. Now a party that advocates improvements in these matters deserves to be strongly supported.

But let it not be imagined that these doctrines are maintained by the "new generation" alone. A very large portion of "Old England" protested against the Poor-law when passed, and exclaimed against it still—see its defects as plainly, and denounce it as heartily as any of the members of the new confederation against a policy of expediency without fixed principle, and a Government of non-interference with evils, which, if a Government cannot prevent, it may be said to be useless. We deny, then, that the "Coningsbys" of the day are alone the possessors of the more hearty and humane principles of legislation; the utmost we can allow them in this respect is a better exposition of them than has yet been made; they have embodied a general idea, and very happily given expression to a general opinion, by casting into the characters of a fictitious tale what

Of was thought, but ne'er so well expressed.

But the theory of the "new generation" is, in many points, terribly deficient. They have looked at the past so exclusively, that we doubt their perfect appreciation of the circumstances of the present; and they seem to think that a revival of the forms of departed times will bring back their essence. But "old times are changed, old manners gone;" the institutions that did well, and worked well, in a population of hundreds and thousands, would be inoperative, or impossible, in one that is counted by millions. Here is the difficulty—more people have to live on the same surface of ground, and the numbers seem every year increasing. If we are more wealthy, we are also more numerous; or, as the Psalmist has it, "If our riches are increased, those are increased that eat them." Hence arises the greater intensity of the struggle for subsistence, forcing not only men, but women and children, into torch-lit mines and noisy factories, for more days in the year, and more hours in the day, than is consistent with the health of body, or the cultivation of the mind. What remedy has "Young England" to propose for this, the giant evil of our times? A revival of the feudalities of the past will not meet the difficulty; and we fear that this, the great deficiency of the new school, has yet to be supplied.

In one of the detected cases of smuggling in the port of London, brought before the authorities this week, we perceive it has been stated by one of the revenue officers that "two-thirds of all the tobacco consumed in London is smuggled." It is the natural tendency of duties extravagantly, or it may be said absurdly high, in proportion to the cost price of the article, to defeat themselves, and to awaken the activity of that correction of the rapacity of the Exchequer—the smuggler. In no countries is smuggling more extensive or more organised than in those where excessive duties are maintained or absolute prohibition enforced. In Spain, for instance, the *Contrabandistas* have almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of the country, are organised in large bodies, and, whenever, which very rarely happens, they are attacked by the revenue officers, they make no scruple of defending themselves by arms: on the last recorded occasion, they defeated the regular troops with considerable loss. The amount of nominal duties is lost to the revenue, which, by a reasonable levy, might be benefited. Severity on the part of the Government, even to the shedding of blood, is required to make up for long periods of negligence, and all this misery, cheating, and uncertainty, by which the State is robbed and the people demoralised and robbed at the same time, is kept up for the sake of maintaining an appearance of restriction which defeats itself. This is the effect of the system pushed to an extremity. We are not quite so foolish, we admit, but we make a very near approach to it, especially in the one article of tobacco, which, on some sorts is taxed to the amount of eight hundred and a thousand per cent. on its value. The advantage of evading such a per centage, is enough to create any amount of contraband trade. At the time the Slave Trade was being discussed, it was stated, we believe, by Sir Fowell Buxton, that a gain of eighty per cent. was enough to cover all risks even in a traffic so detestable and exposed to so many chances of detection. What, then, is to be expected in a trade that multiplies this profit, supposing the transaction undetected, by ten? Exactly what we see in operation; the illicit dealer gradually engrossing the whole of the trade, enabled by cheating the revenue, to sell his goods at a price that renders it impossible for the honest dealer to compete with him. The gigantic frauds lately detected in the Custom House have a deeper root than the dishonesty of the officials; if the whole body were swept away entirely and renewed by others, the last would become as bad as the first, if exposed to the temptations of the same absurd system. We laughed at the obstinacy of the Chinese Government in insisting on the enormous duties on opium, although its wholesale introduction was every day permitted by the bribed authorities; and we ourselves, in this great commercial country, are doing nearly the same thing. An article of enormous consumption, on which high duties are placed, almost entirely escapes taxation; two thirds of the trade in it is contraband! This is not the whole of the evil. To meet the competition in the market from the smuggled article, those who do pay the duty are, in many cases, compelled to adulterate so extensively, that the thing purchased and consumed by the public is often a villanous compound of unwholesome drugs and vegetable trash that is little better than so much poison. A Swiss or German peasant would not touch the stuff that is daily consumed by the mechanics of London; yet the former has to pay the expense of a long and tedious land carriage, in addition to the cost of the article, from which we are exempt. We are well aware that no considerations of whether the people had a bad article or a good one, whether they are half poisoned or not, would ever induce the Exchequer to move in the matter, provided it got its revenue; but at present the revenue itself is what suffers: on the lowest of all grounds then, self interest, we are not without hope that the Government may yet attempt some revision of our high scale of duties, which is at present producing fearful abuses and demoralization.

JUNE—the leafy month of June—is with us; but it comes with so unseasonable a temperature that it might almost be mistaken for March. Cold winds, cold rains, more than a sprinkling of hail, and a suspicion of frost, have closed the month of May, and been the ungenial heralds of her successor. There are paragraphs in the journals speaking of hill tops covered with snow—in Dartmoor and elsewhere. Not thus have the old poets painted summer; and Spenser, and Herrick, and the rest of them, have much to answer for; they have given a fictitious character to the season, to which men cling with a romantic credulity truly astonishing. One of them, however, and he the greatest of the band, has described a like blending of things opposed—a mingling of the appearance of summer and the sensations of winter; never have his lines been more applicable than during the last week:—

THE SEASONS ALTER! hoary-headed frosts  
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose,  
And on old Hyem's chin and icy crown  
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds  
Is—as in mockery—set.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in Claremont Park. In the afternoon Her Majesty and his Royal Highness drove out in an open pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual airings on Saturday in the gardens and park of Claremont.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite, and the Household, attended Divine service at Claremont. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting, left Claremont for town, at half-past ten o'clock. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms, where he arrived at twelve o'clock. The Prince remained during the rehearsal of the Concert of Ancient Music, and afterwards went to Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, left Claremont soon after one o'clock in a carriage and four for town. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton, were in another royal carriage; and Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting, followed in another royal carriage and four. The royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Lancers, at twenty minutes before three o'clock. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Ashley, Viscount Canning, and Lord and Lady Granville Somerset. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended during dinner, and performed the following pieces:—Overture, "Die Vehmrichter," Berlioz; Quadrille, "Chatsworth," Coote; Pot Pourri, "Cheval de Bronze," Auber; Walzer, "Dalketh," Labitzky; Galop, "Albert," Creton.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended as usual, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, to attend the triennial festival of the Eton Montem. His Royal Highness and suite went in two carriages and four to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and travelled by a special train to Slough; from that station the Prince and suite proceeded to Windsor Castle, where the royal party arrived at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. After remaining an hour at the Castle, his Royal Highness went to Eton College, and subsequently honoured the Provost with a visit, partaking of a *déjeuner* at his residence. The Prince, on quitting the College, proceeded to Salt-hill, and afterwards returned to town, *via* Slough, by a special train, on the Great Western Railway. The royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Frances Devereux, Lord Byron, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Countess of Sheffield and Earl Howe, also honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were also present.

On Wednesday a grand dinner was given, at Buckingham Palace, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager and the noble Directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. The company consisted of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch; the Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Countess of Sheffield; the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Cambridge, Baroness Ashfeldt; the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl Howe, Lord George Lennox, Hon. William Ashley, Baron Knebeck, and Captain Francis Seymour. At a quarter past eight o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the director for the evening, in the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland) left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the noble directors, for the Hanover-square Rooms. The royal party left in three carriages. The Queen, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the remainder of the royal party, left the Palace soon afterwards, for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the concert with her presence. The august party occupied five of the royal carriages.

Wednesday was the birthday of the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, who completed her 71st year. The Princess is passing the season in retirement at the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath.

Miss Burdett Coutts, accompanied by Miss Meredith, has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, where she intends to remain until the middle of next month, and then return to Stratton-street.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ATHLONE.—We have to record the demise of the Earl of Athlone, the intelligence of whose death was received by the Hon. Capt. Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, on Saturday last. The noble earl died on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the Hague, where his lordship and family had for a long period resided. The deceased Wm. Gustaaf Frederick de Reede de Ginkie, who was youngest son of the sixth earl, was born 14th August, 1776, and married 7th September, 1814, Wendela Eleanor, eldest daughter of M. Burcel, by whom, we believe, the earl has several children. The late earl succeeded to the family title on the death of his nephew, 2nd March, 1843.

The Marchioness of Bristol, we regret to state, expired on Saturday morning, at Brighton. Her Ladyship was the sister of the present Viscount Templeton, and was married to the Marquis of Bristol in February, 1798.

## ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SAXONY.—VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN AT BUCKHURST PARK.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his Prime Minister, M. de Minchewitz, and a limited number of his suite, left Ostend on Tuesday morning at half past seven o'clock by the Ariel, government steamer, Captain Smithett, and arrived at Dover shortly after one. His Majesty landed under a royal salute from the heights, and was received by Baron de Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, and the commanding officers of the garrison, by whom he was conducted to the Ship Hotel, where he partook of lunch, and subsequently visited the castle during the necessary period occupied in transferring the royal carriages and luggage from the steamer to the railway. His Majesty left Dover by the three o'clock train for the Penhurst station of the South Eastern Railway, en route for Buckhurst Park.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Cantalupo, and the Hon. Mortimer West and Lady Mary West, arrived shortly after four o'clock from London, and joined the family party.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also went down from London for the purpose of meeting his Majesty.

The train conveying the King of Saxony and his suite reached Penhurst station about half-past five o'clock, where horses were in readiness to convey his Majesty to Buckhurst, a distance of about eleven miles. Precisely at half-past six one of the Lord Chamberlain's outriders arrived, bearing intelligence that the *cortège* was close at hand, and immediately after his Majesty's carriage, an open *cabèche* drawn by four horses, and containing the King of Saxony and his Chief Minister, drew up at the grand entrance, where his Majesty was received by his noble host and hostess, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the other guests assembled accompanying Lord Delawar to the entrance hall for the purpose of welcoming the august tourist. The succeeding carriages contained the other members of his Majesty's suite, including Baron de Gersdorff, Saxon Minister at the Court of London; the Chamberlain to his Majesty; M. Reichardt, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty; and Dr. Carus, his Majesty's private physician.

His Majesty retired to his private apartments shortly after his arrival, and subsequently joined the circle in the grand drawing-room. Dinner was ordered for half-past seven, covers being laid for eighteen guests.

Buckhurst originally belonged to the family of Dene, and became the property of the Sackvilles by the marriage of Ela, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Dene with Jordan de Sackville, from whom the Dukes of Dorset were lineally descended. At what time the original mansion was built is matter rather of conjecture than certainty. Queen Elizabeth is stated in one of her progresses to have visited Buckhurst. The mansion has been greatly improved, and, indeed, almost rebuilt by the present noble proprietor. It is in the Elizabethan style, and stands in a very extensive park, which contains some of the finest timber in the country.

On Wednesday his Majesty, accompanied by his noble host and hostess, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess of Amherst, at their magnificent seat Knole Park, distant about nine miles. His Majesty honoured the earl and countess with his company to lunch, after which he visited Penhurst and Redleaf, returning to Buckhurst to dinner.

Lord Cantalupo, although still suffering from the effects of his recent accident, is fast recovering.

## HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, AND PORTSMOUTH.

The King of Saxony left Buckhurst Park at an early hour on Thursday morning en route for Brighton, Chichester, and Portsmouth.

His Majesty took leave of the Earl and Countess Delawar, expressing his acknowledgments for the hospitality with which he had been entertained; and at eight o'clock left Witigam for Lewes under a royal salute fired from the lawn in front of his lordship's mansion.

The first stage, 18 miles, was performed in about two hours, and having changed horses at Lewes, the royal *cortège* arrived at Brighton, and drew up at the north entrance of the Pavilion, at a few minutes after twelve. Here his Majesty alighted, and was conducted by Mr. Saunders, the superintendent of the Palace, and Miss Lovett, the housekeeper, through the principal suite of apartments. The Chinese gallery, the music room, the banquetting hall, the rotunda, and the library, were successively visited, after which, the King inspected the royal stables and riding school, celebrated as the most perfect erections of the kind in England.

His Majesty left the Pavilion by the private entrance opening on to the Steyne and proceeded at once to the chain pier. During the progress of the royal party across the Steyne the King was repeatedly and loudly cheered by the populace who had assembled in considerable numbers to greet his Majesty's arrival. The pier head was gallantly decorated with flags, and on the summit of the Albion and Pegg's Royal York Hotel, the national standard was erected. His Majesty proceeded along the esplanade to the pier head, attended by his suite, graciously acknowledging the loyal manifestations of the company assembled, and after remaining a short time, returned to Pegg's Royal York Hotel, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* had been prepared for him in the Regent's Saloon.

Precisely at a quarter before two o'clock his Majesty re-entered the royal carriage, and the *cortège* proceeded rapidly up the West Cliff, in the direction of Hoove and Shoreham, en route for Worthing, where they arrived at five minutes to three, and changing horses at the Steyne Hotel, proceeded direct to Arundel Castle. Here his Majesty alighted, and having been conducted through the principal apartments of this ancient dual residence, again entered his carriage, relays of horses having been taken at the Norfolk Arms, in Arundel.



The next stage of ten miles brought the royal party to Chichester, where his Majesty alighted at the Dolphin Hotel, and paid a short visit to the Cathedral, while fresh horses were being put to the carriages. From Chichester the royal party proceeded to Havant, another ten mile stage, and changing horses at the Bear Inn left that place for Portsmouth, where his Majesty was expected to arrive about seven o'clock.

On arriving at Portsmouth, the King was to proceed at once to the Port-Admiral's residence, where a select party of officers were invited to dine with his Majesty. In the morning the King will inspect the docks and arsenal, and at a later period of the day embark for the Isle of Wight, where it is expected his Majesty will sleep the night.

The King travels under the assumed title of the Count de Hohenstein.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Tuam, Dr. Plunkett, has deprived one of the absentee rectors in that diocese of his benefice, and appointed thereto the working curate. There are law proceedings instituted by the prelate against four absentee beneficed clergymen from the same diocese.

**BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES.**—Two new churches have been erected in Bethnal-green, which will be consecrated by the Bishop of London, the one on Tuesday, June 4, the other on Saturday, June 8. The first of these churches is dedicated to St. James, the second to St. Bartholomew.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has licensed the Rev. Charles Alfred Raines, B.A., scholar of St. John's, Cambridge, as minister of the Chapel of St. Peter, Newcastle. The Rev. W. T. Shields, late curate of St. Peter's Chapel, Newcastle, has been appointed by the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, rector, one of the curates of the parish of Morpeth.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Bristol has issued letters of request to the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, calling upon him to institute proceedings, under the Church Discipline Act, against the Rev. H. Heathcote, convicted of a misdemeanor at the last sessions in that city.

The Rev. John Evans, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and Curate of Prees, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Whixall. Patron, the Rev. E. Neville, M.A., vicar of Prees.

**ST. DAVID'S.**—The dean and chapter of this place have ordered the pews that are in the nave of the cathedral to be removed, and the whole of it to be thrown open. Hitherto the Welsh service has been performed in it.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE LAW OF ARREST IN THE CITY.**—A curious circumstance, exemplifying the benefit of the law of arrest in the city, occurred a few days ago. A mercantile house in Jamaica, having determined upon shipping a large quantity of goods for the markets of Central America, engaged a German, who was proceeding to those parts on some business of his own, to undertake the management of the speculation. The German accordingly proceeded on his errand, and the house in Jamaica received from him several letters, announcing sales from time to time made, until it appeared that nearly £5,000 had been received, when the correspondence suddenly ceased, and the house could get no more answers to their letters. Under these circumstances, the firm naturally became alarmed, and set on foot inquiries concerning the German, when they learned that he had gone to New York; and, subsequently, that he had sailed for England. They forthwith dispatched one of their clerks to England by a steamer, which was fortunately on the point of starting, in search of the party. The clerk arrived in London late on the evening of the 11th ult., and on the following morning proceeded to the house of the correspondents of his employers. The correspondents without delay accompanied him to their solicitors, an eminent firm in the City, and on their way to adopt means for frustrating the palpable object of the German, they were lucky enough to meet the identical person coming out of the offices of the Columbian Mining Company. A messenger soon learned that the German had called at the offices of the company in order to obtain an introduction to a bullion-broker, and that he had been referred to a well-known City house of that description. At this critical time the parties ran off to the bullion-broker's, who informed them that the German had left with them, to be assayed, a very large quantity of bullion and gold dust, and was to call at two o'clock that afternoon to receive the value. Application was then made to a judge for the arrest of this wholesale robber, to effect which a warrant was granted, and an officer was posted ready to meet him at the place where the treasure lay. As might be expected, the German was punctual to his appointment, and on making his appearance was shocked and astonished at being grabbed for the sum of £5,000. On being arrested, he exclaimed, "Hang dis England—half-an-hour more and it would have been all right." He could not, of course, procure bail, and the only alternative he had was to make a full acknowledgment, and to give up the keys of his luggage, which, upon being searched, was found to contain bills and other securities, amounting, together with the bullion and gold dust, to nearly the full sum for which he had been seized. The not least curious part of the story is, that the German arrived in London only a few hours before the arrival of the clerk of the Jamaica house, and that both put up at the same hotel, neither of them being aware of the *locus in quo* of the other. The business of the clerk, it will be observed, was completed in the most satisfactory manner in two hours, and in less than two days from that of their arrival, they were both passengers in the same vessel for Jamaica.

**EXECUTION OF WILLIAM CROUCH.**—On Monday morning, at eight o'clock William Crouch suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the gaol of Newgate, having been convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of his wife. Crouch stated that he was impelled to commit the act through the artifices of a female named Cousins, who persuaded him that his wife was unfaithful to him. He expressed himself fully conscious of the enormity of his crime, and added, that he had tried to exhibit by outward signs the sincerity of that repentance which he felt inwardly, but that he could not do so. At six o'clock the Rev. Mr. Davis arrived at the prison, and joined Crouch, with whom he continued in earnest prayer until shortly after seven, when the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs arrived. About half-past seven he was led into the press-room, where he was formally delivered over into the custody of the Sheriffs by Mr. Cope, the Governor of the prison. At a few minutes before eight o'clock, the announcement that all was ready having been made, Calcraft, the executioner, advanced towards the wretched man, who subjected himself to the awful process of pinioning without a murmur, and apparently without the agitation of a muscle. The Rev. Ordinary then addressing Crouch, said it would no doubt be a satisfaction to him to confess before the numbers then assembled, that which he had already frequently admitted to himself and the Sheriffs, viz., the justice of his sentence. The reverend gentleman then asked distinctly whether he was satisfied that he had had a fair trial—that he had been tried by a merciful jury—and that his life was the necessary sacrifice for his awful crime? To all of which questions the unhappy man answered distinctly and firmly, "Yes, Sir." At five minutes to eight, all being in readiness, the procession moved from the press-room, through the chapel-yard, towards the scaffold, the Reverend Ordinary reading the impressive service for the burial of the dead. The crowd outside the prison, which, up to seven o'clock, had been by no means numerous, was by this time increased to a great extent, and there could not have been less than ten thousand persons present. Within a very few seconds of his arrival on the scaffold, Calcraft had completed the awful preparations, and having drawn a cap over the wretched man's face, retired. The Rev. Mr. Davis, who had continued reading the burial service, was in the act of repeating the Lord's Prayer, the prisoner joining fervently with him, when the signal was given, and the drop fell.

**THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The interesting ceremony of opening the New Royal Exchange, it will be remembered, was originally fixed by the Gresham Committee to take place in the course of July, and, although no decisive promise was made, still there was little doubt that her Majesty and her Royal Consort would honour the City of London by opening it in person. An event, however, of the deepest and most lively interest to the nation at large, and which is likely to occur about the same period, precludes the hope of her Majesty's presence at so early a date, in consequence of which the ceremony will be deferred, in all probability, for as yet no day has been named, until September. Since the completion of the masonry of this splendid structure, the Committee have diverged from the plans they had formerly agreed upon, and have made several important improvements, which, when completed, will render the building far more interesting than was anticipated. Amongst those of the most moment are the clock, bells, and chiming. The clock, an important feature in the consideration of the Committee, is being made by Mr. Dent, the eminent chronometer maker in the Strand. The works are nearly completed, and for ingenuity and correctness will surpass any other of the kind in this country. The original intention of having the same number of bells (eight) as before the fire has been abandoned, and the number increased to fifteen. The alteration was at the suggestion of Mr. Dent, who, having visited Brussels and other parts of the Continent to obtain information as to the arrangement of carillons, for which the artisans of Flanders have acquired a well-deserved celebrity, was induced to recommend that number, so that a more harmonious chime might be gained, 15 bells giving three octaves, thereby increasing the melody. They have been cast by Messrs. Mears, the bell-founders in Whitechapel, and are almost ready for hanging in the tower. The largest weighs 22 cwt., and the smallest 5 cwt., the whole set weighing 7 tons. The largest is also the hour bell, and bears the following inscription:—"Cast for the Royal Exchange in the year of grace 1844; Richard Lambert Jones, Chairman of the Gresham College Committee; Daniel Watney, Master of the Mercers' Company; Ebenezer Trotman, Assistant; Wm. Tite, architect. Charles and George Mears, founders." The others only bear the words, "Royal Exchange, 1844." As yet the whole of the tunes have not been agreed upon, the only ones decided on being "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and an ancient madrigal. The barrel for the chiming is completed, and appears to be an astonishing piece of mechanism; it contains upwards of 7000 holes. The clock and chime works will be securely protected in a separate and well-fitted apartment in the tower, and not exposed, as is generally the case in the metropolitan steeples, to the inclemency of the weather. The pendulum weighs 4 cwt., and is 16 feet in length, each vibration being two seconds. The roof of the arcade, or merchants' walk, will present a very beautiful appearance, workpeople being now busily engaged in painting it in the fresco style. The roof of the southern entrance is already done, and may be seen from Cornhill. It is also understood that Lloyd's and other public rooms will be similarly decorated. The sculpture executed by Mr. Westmacott, for the pediment of the grand facade, will be erected in the course of a few days. The foundation for the Wellington statue has been laid, and awaits the masonry, and nothing has as yet transpired that will prevent the statue being raised on the 18th of next month.

**GRAND CALEDONIAN FANCY DRESS BALL.**—The Caledonian Fancy Dress

Ball, for the benefit of the Scotch Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum, took place on Tuesday evening, at Willis's rooms, King-street. The assembly was under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and about thirty lady-patronesses, comprising all the leading nobility of Scotland. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock, and continued to pour in till twelve o'clock, by which hour these splendid rooms were crowded. Upwards of 800 persons were present.

**DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.**—On Wednesday a numerous meeting of members of the Established Church, Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and other orthodox dissenters, took place in Exeter-hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be considered necessary to prevent the enactment of the Dissenters' Chapels Bill recently introduced into Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, and now awaiting the second reading in the House of Commons. The chair was taken by the Hon. Fox Maule. A number of resolutions were adopted, pledging the meeting to carry out the object for which it had assembled.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.**—The meeting of the children of the charity schools of the metropolis was held on Thursday, at St. Paul's Cathedral. A large number of nobility and persons of distinction were present, and appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings. Several thousand children of various ages were ranged round the cathedral on elevated seats, which had been previously prepared for them, and was one of the most animating and beautiful sight which could have been presented. Cathedral service was performed, the children taking part in the choruses, which were most effective. The Lord Bishop of St. David's then ascended the pulpit, and delivered a highly impressive and appropriate sermon, in the course of which he dwelt on the advantages of sound scriptural education. A large collection was made at the doors.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

**HULL.—DREADFUL AND FATAL FIRE.**—About six o'clock on Sunday evening a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Brown, oilman, No. 69, Selby-street. The county and parish engines were speedily on the spot, but there was a scarcity of water for some time, and the fire rapidly spread to Nos. 68, and 70, the property of Mr. Banks, and Mr. Walker, but it was happily got under about seven o'clock. We regret to say that the wife of Mr. Brown was lost in the fire. Nos. 68, and 69, are entirely, and No. 70, partially gutted. Very little of the furniture, stock, &c. was saved. None of the houses are insured. No conjecture can be formed as to the origin of the fire.

**KILMARNOCK.**—The election here terminated on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Bouverie, the Whig candidate, was elected by a majority of 10 over the Tory candidate, and 291 over the Radical; the numbers being—For Mr. Bouverie, 389; Mr. Pringle, 379; Mr. Vincent, 98.

**LEEDS.—SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE.**—On Sunday last, Mr. James Musgrave, who was one of the senior aldermen as well as a magistrate of the borough, was found, about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening, lying in a lane at Little Woodhouse, not far from his own residence. He was as near dead as possible when he was picked up, having only breathed once, perceptibly, after he was discovered. He had left home only ten minutes before he was found on the ground, and to all appearance he had been tolerably well during the day, having been twice to service at the Oxford-place Wesleyan Chapel. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased on the following day, when, it appearing that he had died from disease of the heart, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

**NOTTINGHAM.—THE LATE MURDER.**—On Tuesday morning last the inquiry into this dreadful case was again resumed at the County-hall, and brought to a close. At a little after ten o'clock Mr. Swann, the coroner, took his seat, and the jury having duly answered to their names, and some additional witnesses having been examined, the coroner read over the evidence at length, commenting with great judgment upon the several points presented in it; and after a charge which lasted nearly four hours, dismissed the jury to their deliberations. In twenty minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "Wilful murder against the prisoner, William Saville," a verdict which was received with evident satisfaction by an extremely crowded audience. The coroner, after a very feeling address to the prisoner, committed him to take his trial at the next assizes.

**PEMBROKESHIRE.—COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.**—At the village of Broadmoor, Pembrokeshire, on Monday, the 13th ult., a catastrophe occurred which resulted fatally. Eight men were ascending the shaft of a pit, in a tub used for that purpose, when the chain suddenly gave way, and they were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Five of them were so dreadfully mangled that their deaths must have been instantaneous, and two others died in about an hour after the accident. The eighth man escaped, and, although sadly bruised, is expected to recover. The tub, it is stated, caught in some timber at the side of the shaft and broke the chain. A most distressing scene ensued when the families and relatives were made acquainted with the accident.

**WESTMORELAND.—LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON KESWICK LAKE.**—On Sunday afternoon last four respectable individuals, all belonging to Keswick, took a sail on Derwentwater Lake, to Lodore, in a pleasure boat which had sails. There were several other boats on the lake at the same time. On their return down the lake from Lodore, about a mile distant from that place, the wind, which has proved unusually changeable of late, veered, blowing in sudden most violent gusts, when the boat became unmanageable, and all the sails being up, almost instantly swamped, and sunk before the party were able to lower or shift the sails, and three of them were drowned. Captain Peters, of Barrow-house, who from the windows of his mansion was a witness to the sinking of the boat, immediately ordered out his own boat, and although the wind was blowing hard, and the waves were running high, rowed towards the place where the sail boat went down, and in the vicinity of the spot came up to the fourth individual, and picked him up when he was ready to sink. The three individuals drowned were—Mr. William Dixon, of Keswick, draper; Mr. Richard Thornton, tallow-chandler; and Mr. Isaac Banks, gardener, to Mr. Hudson, of the Royal Oak Inn, Keswick. Up to seven o'clock on Monday morning the bodies had not been found.

### IRELAND.

#### THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Friday, May 24.

#### DECISION OF THE JUDGES.

The majority of the judges, who delivered their opinions *seriatim*, were against the motion made last term for a repetition of the state trials, so far as seven of the traversers were concerned; but Judges Crampton and Perrin concurred in thinking that the verdict was unsatisfactory as regarded Mr. Tierney, the parish priest of Clontibret. Mr. Justice Perrin was also for granting a new trial to Mr. O'Connell, on the ground that an improper issue had been left to the jury in stating that newspaper reports were evidence as to that learned gentleman's acts and speeches. Although in his (Judge Perrin's) opinion there was, beyond that evidence, abundant proof to implicate Mr. O'Connell in the conspiracy charged, still as he could not say how far the jury had been influenced in their verdict by the matter improperly admitted and sent before them as evidence, he thought, on the principle of civil law that the verdict was vitiated and ought to be set aside. He was for giving a new trial to the Rev. Mr. Tierney, because he conceived that the jury had not been properly directed to consider how far it appeared from the evidence that the rev. gentleman had been cognisant of the previous acts and objects of the Repeal Association, which he joined on the 3d of October.

Mr. Justice Crampton was for granting a new trial to Mr. Tierney, even at the risk of thereby granting a new trial to all, unless the Crown obviate the difficulty by entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the rev. gentleman.

Mr. Justice Burton and the Chief Justice (who did not commence his judgment until near six o'clock), concurred in refusing the motion generally. As the judges are equally divided in opinion respecting the application on behalf of Mr. Tierney, it is understood that no rule can be made by the Court in his case, and that he may with the other traversers be called up for judgment on the verdict, unless the Crown should adopt the course suggested by Mr. Judge Crampton, and enter a *nolle prosequi* against the rev. gentleman.

#### MONDAY.

The full court sat on Monday morning at eleven o'clock precisely, immediately after which the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, with other counsel engaged for the Crown, appeared in their places, when the Chief Justice called upon Sir Colman O'Loughlin to proceed with his motion.

The learned counsel on rising to address the Court was informed by the Chief Justice that their lordships had decided on hearing only two counsel for the traversers, and the same number on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. O'Hagan and Mr. Close, as counsel for others of the traversers, vainly claimed their right, on the ground that the finding of the jury was not the same in regard to all.

At half-past four o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon said that the Court had no discretion to deny the traversers their absolute right to be heard by two counsel, however they had arranged they should have only four counsel altogether to address the Court. He contended that the whole of the traversers—every one of them—had a perfect right to be heard by counsel when they were called up for judgment.

The Chief Justice.—We deny that.

The Attorney-General said he asked Sir William Follett, the Attorney-General of England, as to the course that should be pursued if a question of this sort arose, and he said no more than two counsel should be heard.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said that might be so, but he denied that it was law.

At a quarter to five o'clock the Court was adjourned until Tuesday.

#### TUESDAY.

On Tuesday the Solicitor-General was heard in reply to Sir Colman O'Loughlin, and was followed by Mr. M'Donogh, on the part of all the traversers, who occupied the Court until four o'clock, when, having finished his argument, the Court rose.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Lord Chief Justice having called upon the Attorney-General to proceed with his reply to Mr. M'Donogh's argument for arrest of judgment.

The right hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to address the Court. He adverted to nearly all the authorities cited by the traversers' counsel, and concluded his address at half-past one o'clock.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to deliver his judgment. He said that that case had been already so ably discussed by the learned counsel who had argued it on both sides, and had been so long under consideration, that he did not feel

called upon to occupy a great deal of the public time with anything that he had to say about it, the more especially as the different members of the Court concurred, at least substantially, in the view which they had taken of the case, and as he well understood that each of them would take that opportunity to say something to the bar and to the public as to the grounds upon which their opinion was founded. All of them, however, agreed in the opinion, that there was no sufficient ground shown in that case for an arrest of judgment. His lordship took a review of the various charges contained in the indictment, and in reply to the proposition, that none of them as found by the jury, was a legal offence, he designated the various branches of the conspiracy as criminal in a high degree. He dwelt particularly on the charges of attempting to excite disaffection in the army—those relating to the arbitration courts, and the attempts, by multitudinous meeting, to overawe the legislature of the country.

Judges Burton, Crampton, and Perrin fully concurred in the judgment passed by the learned Chief Justice.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Attorney-General, have you anything else to move in this case?

Attorney-General.—I have to move, my lord, that the traversers be in attendance to-morrow morning for the purpose of receiving the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Moore.—We have served notice, my lord, of a motion which we shall have to make in this case, previous to the sentence of the Court being passed.

The notice of motion which called upon the Court to suspend the execution of the sentence until the writ of error was decided, was then read by the learned counsel.

The Court assented to Mr. Moore's motion being heard on Thursday morning, and the Court then adjourned shortly after four o'clock.

During the progress of the judgment, Mr. O'Connell's presence elicited a loud cheer, which was repeated in the hall and outside the Four Courts, and manifestly interrupted their lordships.

It was stated that Mr. O'Connell has arranged with the governor of the Penitentiary on the South Circular-road for the use of his apartments during the time of his confinement.

## IRISH STATE TRIALS.

### SENTENCE UPON THE TRAVERSERS.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

(From the Times of Friday.)

### SENTENCE

was pronounced upon all the traversers, at four o'clock on Thursday, the motion to suspend the execution of it, pending the writ of error, having been opposed by the Crown, and unanimously refused by the Court.

**DANIEL O'CONNELL.**—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5000, and two sureties of £2500 each.

**JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY, T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY.**—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, themselves respectively in £1000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed—

Mr. O'CONNELL immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done. A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the Court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The traversers were given into the custody of the Sheriff for the city of Dublin to be by him conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, on the Circular-road, over the entrance of which is inscribed the words "Cease to do evil and learn to do well."

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The association held the usual weekly meeting on Monday at the Conciliation-hall. It being generally understood that this would in all probability be the last occasion on which Mr. O'Connell would be present previous to the passing of the sentence, the hall was densely crowded. At one o'clock the honourable gentleman entered, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. When the applause had subsided, he moved that Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Bart., should take the chair. The rent for the week amounted to upwards of £500.

About 150 labourers employed by the Shannon Commissioners between Keelagh and Meelike had a strike for an increase of wages, on Saturday last. On Monday morning the greater part returned to their work and were hoisted at by those who still hold out. The labourers are getting but one shilling a day each.

**FATAL CAROUSE.**—On Monday night a married woman, named Gray, just to it of her accouchement, was drinking and making merry with some friends at the bar of a public house, in Goswell-street, and had with her the infant, less than two months old. The party became rather excited from their frequent potations, and attention being at length directed to the condition of the child, which the mother was pressing closely to her breast, underneath her shawl, the covering was removed, and the poor infant was found dead, having been suffocated by the want of air and the pressure.

**A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.**—An accident of the most frightful nature, owing to the carelessness of the parents, occurred on Tuesday, in Westminster. A woman, named Hill, who vends articles in the Broadway, and lives in Snow's-terrace, went out at about one o'clock to get some oatmeal, leaving an infant in bed, and a child, three years old, with a fire in the room, and on her return, in a few minutes, discovered the room in flames, and the child, three years of age, burnt in the most frightful manner. It was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where it expired in a few minutes.

On Tuesday afternoon the following fatal accident occurred at Botolph Wharf, Lower Thames-street, to a man named Isaac Pope, a lighterman. He was engaged in the upper part of the rigging of a vessel alongside the wharf, when he missed his footing, and fell with fearful violence on to the lower deck, causing an extensive fracture of the base of the skull, and a compound fracture of the right leg. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired shortly after.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT ISLINGTON.**—On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Callaway, grocer and tea-dealer, carrying on business at No. 44, Hedge-row, Islington-green. Mr. Ashbury, the comedian, was the first to discover the fire, by perceiving smoke issuing out of the fanlight over the street-door. An instant alarm was raised, which brought a number of police to the spot, who, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in arousing the whole of the inmates (six in number), but so rapid had been the progress of the fire in the interim, that all escape by the lower portion of the premises was cut off. After some time, the residents were taken out of the back of the building, and thereby escaped a horrible death. The two parish engines were, with all promptitude, on the spot, followed by three others belonging to the Fire Establishment, and the West of England one. The flames were entirely extinguished by half-past two o'clock; not, however, until the building, together with the contents of the stock-in-trade and furniture was for the most part consumed. Fortunately, Mr. Callaway's loss is covered by an insurance in the Sun Fire-office. The origin of the fire could not be learned.—On the previous night, shortly before twelve o'clock, information was received at the stations of the London fire-engine establishment that a fire had broken out upon the premises occupied by Mr. Hamilton, bookseller, 21, High-street, Islington. Engines from the parish, Whitecross-street, and Jeffery-square, were speedily in attendance. An abundant supply of water was immediately obtained from the mains of the New River Water Company, but by the time the hose was prepared, the inmates and police had succeeded in checking the fury of the flames. The fire originated in a choked flue, and communicated thence to one of the bond timbers. Fortunately, the damage was not considerable, being confined to the joists; and the destruction by water of a few volumes of stock.



## ETON MONTEM.

a good deal of feasting, and no lack of hospitality at the residences of the Provost, the Head Master, &c., and at the houses of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; but here the Montem ends, and now for three years must Salt-hill and its neighbourhood return to oblivion and silence.

## THE COSTUMES.

In order to illustrate more fully the splendid appearance of this very curious spectacle, for so it may with great truth be called, we have selected, from many of the costumes worn on the occasion, twelve of those which struck us as most *recherché* and most worthy of being noticed.

For elegance of design nothing could surpass the beauty, costliness, and very pleasing appearance of the costume in which the first figure is represented in the engraving. It was worn by seven young gentlemen, who acted as the pages of Mr. Hutton, the Ensign, viz.: Mr. Holland, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Law, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, and Sir J. Marjoribanks. The surcoat is of silver tissue, with a crimson collar; the sleeves of the under tunic, which appear, of crimson; the leggings of light blue; the cloak is of purple velvet, bound with gold braid; the cap of blue velvet, with a white plume. This costume was one of the most appropriate to the occasion.

In the next figure is represented the dress worn by Mr. Morgan, *minor*, page to the Honourable Mr. Hanbury, *major*. The tunic is of puce-coloured velvet, over which is worn a gold chain or collar, suspended from the neck. At the bottom of the tunic is an embroidered band, on which are the arms of the Bateman family, richly emblazoned in colours. The leggings are of puce-coloured cloth, and fit tightly to the limbs, the feet and ankles are covered with blue leather buskins having the spurs of a knight. This is the costume worn by Philip D'Aulnay, or more properly D'Annoy; he was called *le Galois*, and was ord of Grand Moulin, Vileron, and other lordships.

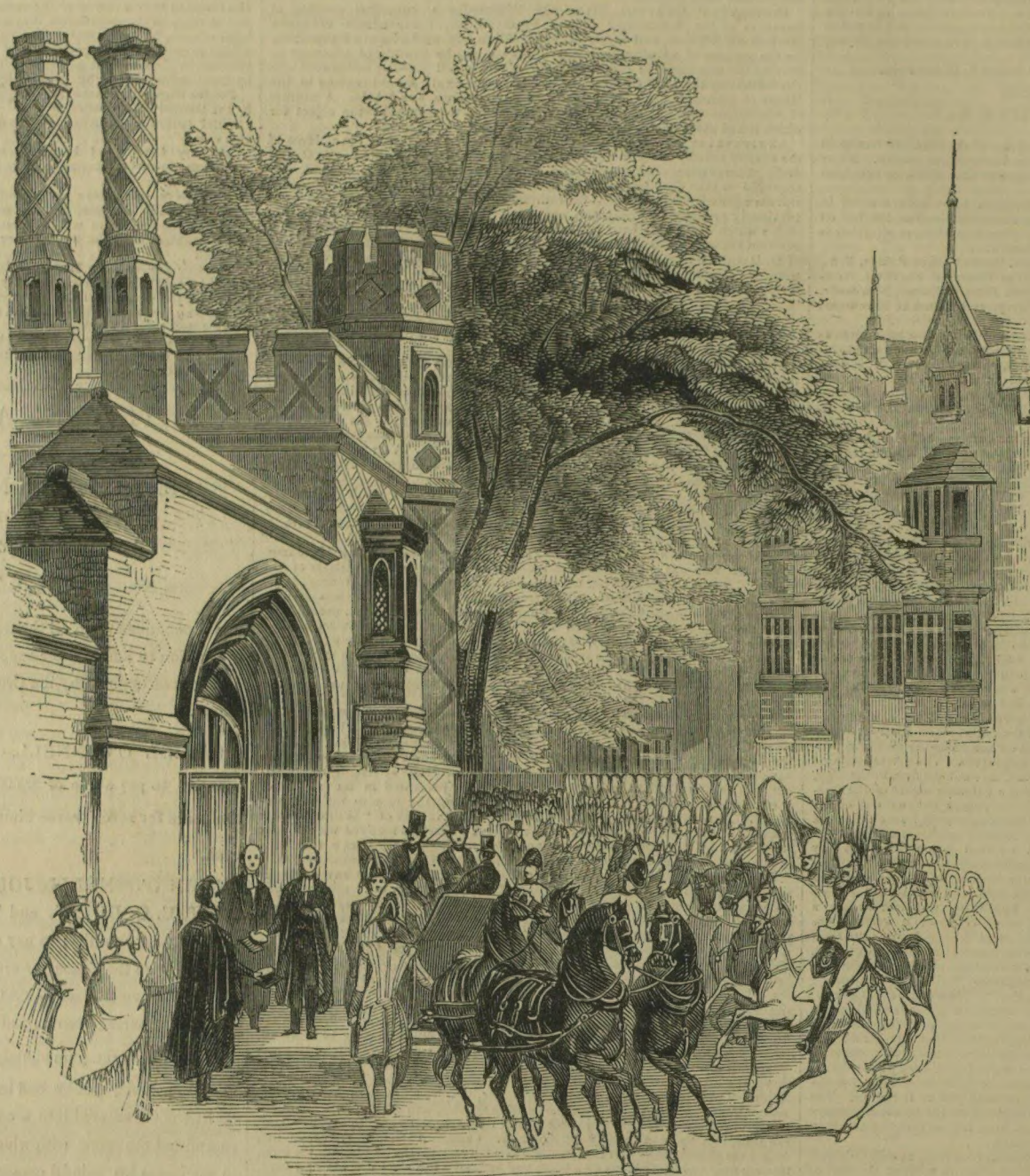
He fought bravely at the battle of Poitiers, and was greatly distinguished in the wars of the fourteenth century. The costume is remarkably correct and well executed.

In the third figure is to be seen the *vera effigies* of the young gentleman of the age and country of Francis the First. The tunic is of rich crimson satin, studded with crosses of gold; the sleeves are of white satin puffed, and laced with gold; the hose are slate-coloured and tight to the leg; the boots of buff leather, with scarlet leather, cut like the battlement of a wall, and called technically "turreted." The cap is made of purple and crimson velvet, and ornamented with feathers.

This splendid costume was worn on Tuesday last by Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Baring, and by four other young gentlemen, pages to Mr. M'Niven, *major*. It was greatly admired.

The figure in the foreign military uniform represents one of the eight pages who attended upon Mr. Vansittart, the "Colonel" of the procession, a member of the noble family of which Lord Bexley, so well known in the history of the present age, is the head. The pages of this young gentleman were habited as Hungarian Hussars, and wore uniforms of blue cloth braided in gold, with pelisses of scarlet cloth trimmed with gold lace; scarlet Morocco Hessian boots with gold binding and tassels, and military caps of fur. This costume was remarkable for its splendour.

The fifth figure is a perfect representation of one of the most elegant and best chosen costumes in the whole of this extraordinary procession: it represents a page dressed in the garb worn by the Crusaders in the time of the lion-hearted King Richard I., when without their armour. The vest is of blue velvet, on which is embroidered, in gold, a lion rampant. The cloak is white, having the red cross on the shoulder; the leggings are of light blue, and the shoes of the same colour. On the head is a velvet hat and feather, such as was



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT WESTON'S GATE.



THE GRAND PROCESSION IN THE QUADRANGLE.



## ETON MONTM.



THE CEREMONY AT SALT-HILL.

worn at that early period. At the Montem, the pages of Mr. Stephens, who held the commission of Lieutenant of the host for the day, were in number, viz.:

Mr. Lygon, *major*; Lord Ribblesdale; the Hon. Mr. Eliot, *minor*; the Marquis of Bath; and Mr. Christie, were clothed in this costly costume, and obtained deserved approbation. The Lieutenant himself had on the uniform of an officer of the Foot Guards; and to his side was suspended the sword presented by the City of London to Sir John

Hutchinson, the hilt of which is of solid gold, enamelled with the armorial bearings of Hely Hutchinson on one side, and on the other with a representation of Fame presenting Britannia with laurels.

The next figure shows the dress in which Mr. Batchelor was habited. This gentleman was one of the servitors. The dress is that of a German nobleman of the thirteenth century; around the throat is seen a part of the hauberk, or mail; worn beneath a murray-coloured surcoat of velvet, trimmed with gold and ermine border; the

sleeves are of purple velvet, the leggings of crimson cloth, and the boots of buff leather. In his hand he held a two-handed sword, the formidable weapon of the chivalry of the period to which the costume belongs.

Mr. Russell Day, one of the servitors, is represented in the next figure; he wore the dress of a Spanish peasant: it was very rich and elegant.

The page (Mr. Parkes, *minor*), of Mr. M'Niven, *major*, wore



THE CAPTAIN'S DINNER ON THE FELLOWS' EYOT.



the Greek dress represented in the next figure. The whole, except the vest, which was green satin, was made of crimson velvet, braided; the profusion of gold braid rendering this costume very superb; it was exceedingly correct in the design.

In the ninth figure is represented the elegant and graceful dress of a gentleman of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, such as Sir Walter Raleigh is generally understood to have appeared in. It was worn on this joyous day by Mr. Lygon, *minor*, page to the Hon. Mr. Neville, *major*. The vest is of blue velvet, braided with gold; the short cloak of crimson velvet, the trunk hose is skirted with sky-blue satin, trimmed with gold; the lower part of the thighs and the legs covered with silk hose, with rosetted shoes; the cap of blue velvet, with an ostrich feather in front. A costume of peculiar elegance, and admirably chosen.

The costume of the tenth figure represents the dresses in which Mr. Cust and Mr. Duffield, the pages of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, *minor*, were clothed. They were the costumes of the sixteenth century, worn at the Court of *Henri Quatre*, and were composed, the vest of blue velvet with hanging sleeves, the inner sleeves white satin braided, the trunk hose slashed with crimson, and laced with gold, the leggings scarlet, with rosettes in the shoes, the velvet cap and feather, and the starched ruffs. These dresses were very accurately got up.

The eleventh figure shows the dress worn by Mr. Bendyshe, one of the Servitors. It is a costume of the time of Charles I., such as is frequently seen in the portraits of Vandeyck, with the exception of the stockings and cavalier boots of leather. The whole is of black velvet, trimmed with sky blue and gold; the sleeves open and puffed. The hat is surmounted with an ostrich feather.

Mr. Gordon, page to Mr. Hunt, *maximus*, wore the costume of the days of the Merry Monarch, Charles II., represented in the last figure. The doublet was of blue, lined with gold; the cloak, maroon-coloured velvet; the breeches of the same colour and material, laced with gold; the boots such as worn by the cavaliers of the seventeenth century; the hat, black velvet, with an ostrich feather. This dress, like the others, was strictly correct.

From the illustration which these twelve specimens afford, those who were not present may form some idea of the gay and gallant spectacle. Great credit is due to those by whom these costumes were designed, and by those who prepared them. We never remember to have witnessed more taste, united with great research, and admirable judgment.

Annexed is engraved "the Montem Button," worn upon the scarlet uniforms; it bears the Eton arms, surmounted by the Royal crown, and the motto, "Mos pro Lege" (Custom for Law), with the date of the foundation of Eton College, 1440. For this and various other details of the Montem dresses, our best acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Davies and Son, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, to whom was intrusted the production of the principal costumes worn upon this memorable occasion.

The emblematical head-piece at page 348 represents the superb Montem flag, of rich crimson silk, bearing the College arms and motto, within a wreath of oak and laurel. Upon each side are grouped specimens of the salt-bags, of velvet or satin, richly embroidered in gold and silver, and profusely trimmed with the same costly materials.

The boots and shoes, which were occasionally elaborately characteristic, were principally made by Mr. Wigginton, of Eton.

"When Montem crowns the Eton Boy,  
Long-famed Triennial Fête."

The celebration of this time-honoured festival on Tuesday last has resuscitated the various antiquarian speculations as to the origin of the singular custom. The opinion of Brand, Lyons, and Warton, however, remains unshaken—that the Montem is but a corruption of the Popish ceremony of the Boy Bishop, which mockery of episcopal dignity was put down by a proclamation of Henry VIII., revived by Queen Mary; and, in all probability, again put down on the accession of Elizabeth. This or similar ceremonies, it should be observed, were common in collegiate and other large schools; and, as their suppression involved the loss of a holiday, invention was, doubtless, racked to find some means of retaining, under one shape, the festivities that had been forbidden under another: by substituting, for a religious, a military appearance, the Etonians happily hit upon a method of eluding every possibility of giving offence. Warton is very positive in his opinion: having described the ceremony of the Boy-Bishop ("Hist. Eng. Poetry"), he adds: "I take this opportunity of intimating that the custom at Eton of going ad montem originated from the ancient and popular practice of these theatrical processions in collegiate bodies."

The change, however, was probably made before Queen Elizabeth's visit to Eton College, when she desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from its foundation. In the list was an annual procession of the scholars, who then repeated verses, and gathered money from the public for a dinner, and other purposes. This was originally held on St. Nicholas's Day, December 6; then, the first Tuesday in Hilary Term, which begins January 23; but, it was altered to Whit Tuesday, in 1759; in the oldest printed account (1778), the festival was biennial, whence it was changed to every third year.

The Lilliputian See being thus dissolved, and the puny Bishop "unrocked," the crozier was extended into an ensign; and, under the title of Captain, the chieftain of the same sprightly band conducted his followers to a scene of action in the open air, where no consecrated walls were in danger of being profaned, and where the gay striplings could, at least, exhibit their wonted pleasantries with more propriety of character. The exacting of money from the spectators and passengers for the use of the Principal, remained exactly the same as in the days of Popery; but there is no evidence to prove that the monks of Eton College sold consecrated salt for holy water, as has been repeatedly asserted in connexion with this custom. Mr. Brand has, on the other hand, showed that the practice of giving a little salt in return for the money collected may be reasonably referred to the emblematical use of salt as the emblem of wisdom or learning, which he proves to have been so used, in a "Deposition," dated Strasburg, A.D. 1665. He adds—"How obvious is it, then, to make the same application of the use of salt in the present ceremony at Eton! May we not, therefore, without any forced construction, understand the Salt-bearers, when, on demanding of the several spectators or passengers their respective contributions, they laconically cry 'Salt! salt!' as addressing them to the following purport:—'Ladies and gentlemen, your subsidy money for the Captain of the Eton scholars! By this salt, which we give as an earnest, we pledge ourselves to become proficients in the learning we are sent hither to acquire, the well-known emblem of which we now present you with in return.' When the distribution of salt was discontinued we know not; but it was practised at the Montem of 1794; and it is said to have been formerly one of the pleasantries of the Salt-bearers to fill any boorish-looking countryman's mouth with it, if, after he had given them a trifle, he asked for anything in return.

The Montem, or Mount, a small hill, on the southern side of the Bath road, at about a mile from Eton, was the central place where, anciently, the salt was distributed, and hence its name of Salt-hill.

The introduction of tickets was, probably, substituted for the salt: the motto on them have varied in different years: the words were, in 1773, "Ad Montem"; in 1781 and 1787, "Mos pro lege est"; in 1790, 1796, 1808, and 1812, "Pro More et Monte"; in 1799 and 1805, "Mos pro Lege"; in 1841, "Mos pro Lege." This year, 1844, as follows:—

PRO MORE ET MONTE.

1844.

Vivat Regina.

We conclude these illustrative notes with the following passage from Mr. Disraeli's admirable novel of "Coningsby," just published:—

"This celebrated ceremony, of which the origin is lost in obscurity, and which now occurs triennially, is the tenure by which Eton College holds some of its domains; the waving of a flag by one of the scholars on a mount near the village of Salt-hill, and to which, without doubt, it gives the name; since on this day every visitor to Eton, and every traveller in its vicinity, from the monarch to the peasant, are stopped on the road by youthful brigands in picturesque costumes, and summoned to contribute 'salt,' in the shape of coin of the realm, to the purse collecting for the Captain of Eton, the senior scholar on the Foundation, who is about to retire to King's College, Cambridge.

"On this day, the Captain of Eton appears in a dress as martial as his title: indeed, each sixth form boy represents in his uniform, though not, perhaps, according to the exact rules of the Horse Guards, an officer of the army. One as a marshal, another an ensign. There is a lieutenant, too, and the remainder are sergeants. Each of these who are entrusted with these ephemeral commissions has one or more attendants—the number of these varying according to his rank. The Servitors are selected, according to the wishes of the several members of the sixth form, out of the ranks of the lower boys, that is, those boys who are beyond the fifth form; and all these attendants are arrayed in a variety of fancy dresses. The senior Oppidan and the senior Colleger next to the Captains of those two divisions of the school, figure also in fancy costume, and are called 'Salt-

bearers.' It is their business, together with the twelve senior Collegers of the fifth form, who are called 'Runners,' and whose costume is also determined by the taste of the wearers, to levy the contributions. And all the Oppidians of the fifth form class as 'Corporals,' and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen,' but who appear in their ordinary dress."

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is a very spirited number throughout. The editor continues his "Chronicles of Clovernook," with a tale of caustic humour, showing how Cuttlefish, the author, cheated the Devil, who was 'as' enough to pay fifty guineas for a work in advance: the position of "the poor devil of an author" is cleverly illustrated in this powerfully-written page of "thorough out-speaking." The next prose article—"Bowie and other Knives," is a very amusing illustration of Brother Jonathan's extensive use of this very social instrument—the Bowie which figures even on the floor of Congress. "A Parting Glimpse of St. Giles's" is by a new hand in this class of periodical: the writer is clever in detail, but scarcely at home in light literature. We have not room to name the other papers, but must quote one of them, a masterly exposition of a growing social abuse.

#### THE TWO WINDOWS, BY THE EDITOR.

The Union Workhouse of the ancient parish of Herne—how calm and pastoral is that little nook of Kent!—has two outward windows. The fabric, built by the inspiration of the New Poor-law, was a blind, eyesless piece of brick-work; a goal for the iniquity and perverseness of poverty; a Newgate for the felony of want. The chiefs and elders of Parliament had said, "Let us make abiding places for the poor; let us separate them, lepers as they are, from the clean; let us shut them up from the sight of the green earth; let them not behold the work of the season in the budding trees, in their leafy branches, in their red and golden robes of autumn, in the gaunt bareness of solemn winter. Let the grass spring and the field flower blossom; but let not the poor, the unclean of the land, look upon the work of God." After this resolve the Union was built; with inner windows looking upon walls, and walls turned blank upon the outward world. No crevice, no loophole permitted captive poverty a look, a glimpse of the fresh face of nature; his soul, like his body, was bricked up according to the statute; he had by the insolence of destitution offended the niceness of the world, and he the Union Workhouse turned its sullen, unbroken wall of brick upon the fields was doomed by his judges to a divorce from the commonest sights of earth. Hence, and trees, and the pauper was made to look only upon pauperism. The freshness and luxuriance of nature—her prodigal loveliness was not for his eyes; he was poor, and even to behold the plenteousness of the teeming earth was an enjoyment beyond his state—a banded delight—a luxury which those who paid for his food, could not properly vouchsafe him!

At length—for when they themselves know it not, men's hearts will work, a sense of right will sometimes steal upon their sleep—an instinct of goodness will, like silver water from the rock, gush forth,—at length it was resolved by the guardians of the poor—guardians of the poor! what a boldness of purpose should inform those well-worn syllables—that the dull, blind, squalid workhouse should have light; that its brick walls should be pierced with two windows; that the fields and trees should gladden pauper eyes, appealing to old recollections, childhood thoughts, daily, customary feelings. It was determined that the pauper prisoner should, through the iron bars of penury, have comforting glimpses of God's goodness without; that he should, though all unconsciously, make offerings upon the green altar of the earth; that his heart should commune in its own unknowing way with those sweet influences which, coming from God, discourse in some manner to all men.

And so it was determined that the Union Workhouse should have two outward windows. The guardians of the poor appeared with the labourers. "Here," said the guardians, "break through the wall; here, pierce one window—here, another." Then, turning to the paupers, some few age-sicken folk, they said, with smug complacency, "We are going to give you some light." And this, reader, is not a goose-quill fiction; it is a thing of truth.

"We are going to give you some light." We cannot help it, if this liberal goodness—this gentle philanthropy, drive back thought to the first gift of light; if it call up, as with an iron tongue, the memory of the holy birth of light, word-begotten for all men. And the nature of man, solemnised by such memories—kindled and uplifted, skies beyond expression, by the sublime inheritance—is it not a hard task to consider with composure even the compunction of a guardian of the poor, who pierces with two windows the prison-house of the pauper to let God's light in? May not the small authority of man be sometimes as a blaspheming burlesque of Almighty Beneficence?

Let us, for a time forgetful of state philosophy—forgetful of the plausibilities of social prosperity that set the poor apart from the rich and well-to-do, as creatures somewhat different in the real drama of life, although on certain occasions, as it were for form's sake, for Christian ceremony, allowed to be made from the clay of the same Eden as their masters—let us behold the earth in its freshness, and man in its owner in the vigour of his new birth, the heir of an impartial Providence, and the receiver of its glories;—and then consider him as the task-master of his fellow, as the grudging churl that mete out light and air to his helpless brother; and for this sole cause—this one bitter reason—he is helpless.

A miserable sight—a hideous testimony of the thanklessness of prosperous man—is the rural union, with its blank dead wall of brick; a cold, blind thing, the work of human perversity and human selfishness, amidst ten thousand evidences of eternal bounty. How beautiful is the beauty of God around it! There is not a sapling waving its green tresses of June that does not make the heart yearn with kindness; not a field-flower that does not, with its speaking eye, tell of abundant goodness; the brook is musical with the same sweet truth; all sights and sounds declare it. The liberal loveliness of nature, turn where we will, looks upon and whispers to us. We are made the heirs of wealth inextinguishable, of pleasures deep as the sea and pure as the joys of Paradise. And our return for this, our offering to the wretchedness of our fellow-creatures, is yonder prisoner, with its dead wall turned upon the pleasant aspects of nature, lest the pauper captives within should behold what God has done for that world, in which, according to the world's justice, they have nothing. Hence is the pauper treated, in his blind dungeon, as though there were felonious purpose in his eyesight; as though, a prisoner in the Union, he would commit larceny on the meads and trees, and all the rural objects that from boyhood have been familiar to him; doing such wrong to the exceeding injury and loss of the free folk, who, by the blessing of skill and good luck, have "land and beaves."

We know not a more fantastic tyranny, a more wilful assertion of the arrogance of man, than this needless shutting up of his poorer brother in a goal of poverty—barring his eyes of every comforting object, compelling him to look only upon that which at every look speaks to his soul of his miserable dependence upon his richer fellow; which denies to him the innocent, unthought glimpse of out-door nature, as though the scene was a land of promise from which his beggary had made him alien. Is human want so wicked that it should be unblest with even a glance at the pleasant things of creation? Has the pauper, because pauper, no further claim upon the earth, save for his final bed—the grave? The rustic unions, with their forlorn blank walls, cry yes!

If God punish man for crime, as man punishes man for poverty, woe to the sons of Adam!

Among the Miscellanies is a stringent paper on the rejected play—"Richelieu in Love;" and is followed by a review of the Life of Beau Brummell, with very piquant extracts.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### SADLER'S WELLS.

Of all the revolutions which have taken place in the "legitimate drama," the migratory move of Tragedy and Comedy quitting their town-houses and taking lodgings in the suburbs is the most extraordinary. What! Shakespeare at Sadler's Wells? Never was there such a thing heard of before. We should be almost inclined to think that the genius of Old Joe still haunts the place, and that Hamlet's "inky cloak," or "suit of sables," would be turned into *Harlequin's* chequered dress by even a peep into the locality. But no—the legitimate drama having been choked up some time in town, has gone out, we hope for the benefit of its health, a little way towards the country, where, under some very good treatment of its "mind diseased," it appeared, under the care and skilful management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, on Monday night last, to be considerably restored to its former vigour. The performance of *Lady Macbeth* by Mrs. Warner is well known and esteemed for its excellence, and Mr. Phelps was, in the part of *Macbeth*, more than respectable as the times go. We, however, do not think it a part which quite suits his powers. Other novelties were produced, operatical and farcical, which were heartily received by a crowded and enthusiastic audience. We join in the speculators' own hopes for the success of the undertaking.

#### MUSIC.

##### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The eighth concert of the season took place on Wednesday night, under the direction of Prince Albert, for the Earl of Westmoreland. The following was the programme:—

| PART I.   |            |
|---|------------|
| The National Anthem, "God save the Queen" .....         | Himmel.    |
| *Motetto, "Lord, on thee depends our lot" .....         | Haydn.     |
| *Aria, Madame Caradori, "Quis non posset" .....         | Mozart.    |
| *Selections from a Mass in B flat (No. 10) .....        | Arcalet.   |
| *Hymn, double choir and chorus (1545) .....             | Winter.    |
| *Air, Herr Staudigl, "All' ánh' ke Sonne höre" .....    | Handel.    |
| Chorus, "He sent a thick darkness" (Israel in Egypt) .. | Beethoven. |
| *Aria, Signor Mario, "A Te, fra tanti affanni" .....    | Mozart.    |
| *Selection from the Ode to Joy .....                    | Beethoven. |
| PART II.  |            |
| *Overture (Das unterbrochene Opferfest) .....           | Winter.    |
| *Aria, Signor Lablache, "Ah me guidasti" .....          | Cherubini. |
| *Chorus, "Che stupor!" (Ifigenia in Aulide) .....       | Gluck.     |
| *Quartette, Gran Name .....                             | Righini.   |
| *Aria, Madame Castellan, "Lascia ch'io pianga" .....    | Mandel.    |

\*Glee, Messrs. Hawkins, Ashton, Horncastle, Peck, Machin, and Staudigl, "The cloud-capt towers" .....

\*Favale to Don Giovanni, as originally composed, with the following cast:—Danna Anna, Elvira, and Zelina, by Caradori, Castellan, and Mrs. A. Shaw; Giovanni, Ottavio, Leporello, Masetto, and Il Commendatore, by Mario, Corelli, Lablache, Machin, and Staudigl .....

Those pieces marked \* were performed for the first time at these concerts on this occasion.

These concerts are becoming more ancient than ever; for the taste which directs them, falls back upon the good old times, when, "Music, heavenly maid was young." There is something ridiculous, however, in the inquiry if a composer be dead before his work should be played, and also in the substitution of a dead fool for a living genius. To commemorate the mighty spirits who have lived amongst us is one good thing, but to "rake up the ashes of the ignoble dead" is another, anything but consonant with feeling or taste. However, on the present occasion, we have no cause to complain, for there was nothing brought forward but what had got leave to live for ever. Himmel's motetto is a learned composition. The hymn, by Arcadelt, was very charmingly sung, by Madame Caradori Allen. Staudigl, as usual, was mighty in Winter's song, from "The Interrupted Sacrifice," and Handel's wonderful chorus, "He sent a thick darkness," was performed with great judgment and precision. The finale to Don Giovanni, as originally composed, has been driven from the stage to the concert room, where it cannot, by any possibility, meet with its true deserts; but, in the absence of acting and scenic effect, it was splendidly delivered by the respective vocalists, at this concert, and was received with much applause.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were in the royal box, and the following distinguished personages also honoured the performance by their presence:—The Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Sheffield, Lady C. Coxe, the Hon. Miss Devereux; the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Howe, Cawdor, Jersey, Liverpool, &c. &c. The national anthem was sung on her Majesty's entrance, the company standing up. Both her Majesty and the Queen Dowager looked extremely well. The Duchess of Gloucester was in the director's box. Nothing could be more brilliant than the appearance of the room.

These concerts, to the ear of the thoughtful musician, are like old cathedrals to the eye of the studious architect. The habits—the practices of by-gone days are exhibited, and modern genius furnished with a model to work and improve upon. Were it not for those Ancient Concerts we should have but few novel inventions. The creative power of the mind is fed by the memory or recollection of what has been created—and Bacon was never more right than when he asserted that "Genius was imitative."

#### PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The fifth concert of what may be called this re-integrated Society, took place on Monday last at the Hanover-square Rooms. We subjoin the programme:—

| PART I.   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Sinfonia in B flat (No. 4) .....  | Beethoven.    |
| Duet, "Stung by Horror," Miss Rainforth and Herr Staudigl (Pascal Bruno) .....  | J. L. Hatton. |
| Concerto, violin, Herr Joachim .....  | Beethoven.    |
| Overture (Faust) .....  | Spohr.        |
| Duetto "Pazarello, O qual ardir," Mr. Machin and Herr Staudigl (Faust) .....  | Spohr.        |
| Quintetto e Coro, "Ah! godan lor felicitade," the principal parts by Miss Rainforth, Miss A. Williams, Messrs. Manvers, Machin, and Herr Staudigl ..... | Spohr.        |
| PART II.  |               |
| Overture (A Midsummer Night's Dream) .....  | Mendelssohn.  |
| Scherzo (A Midsummer Night's Dream) .....   | Mendelssohn.  |
| Two-part Song, with Chorus, "Ye Spotted Snakes," Miss Rainforth and Miss A. Williams (A Midsummer Night's Dream) .....                                  | Mendelssohn.  |
| Notturmo, March, and Finale (A Midsummer Night's Dream) ..  | Mendelssohn.  |
| Song, with Chorus, "Joy, 'tis a Glorious Thought," Herr Staudigl, (Fidelio) .....   | Beethoven.    |
| Hunting Chorus (The Seasons) .....  | Haydn.        |
| Leader, Mr. F. Loder; Conductor, Dr. Mendelssohn.   |               |

This scheme, departed from the customary one of giving two symphonies in the course of the evening; but perhaps, after all, there was enough of the finest instrumentalism that ever enraptured auditory listened to. We generally have too much, and the circumstance of not "playing out" the company to an overture was quite welcome. Beethoven's mighty sinfonia was splendidly performed; perhaps, better than it ever has been at these concerts, or any others, heretofore. The adagio was most exquisite. Our countryman, Hatton's, duet from his opera "Pascal Bruno" (sung by Miss Rainforth and Herr Staudigl), was capably executed and well received. But now come we to the "dictu mirabile monstrum," in the shape of a little boy of thirteen, who perhaps is the first violin player, not only of his age, but of his *siècle*. Of late years we have heard some prodigies, in the form of grown persons, as performers on that splendid instrument; but without severally enumerating them, or their merits, we can safely say that little Joachim is equal to any, or all of them, put together. His tone is of the purest cantabile character—his execution is most marvellous, and at the same time unembarrassed—his style is chaste, but deeply impassioned at moments, and his deportment that of a conscious, but modest genius! He performed Beethoven's solitary violin concerto, which we have heard all the great performers of the last twenty years attempt, and invariably fail in. On Monday last its performance was an eloquent vindication of the master-spirit who imagined it, and we might fearlessly add, that in the cadences, composed by the youth himself, there was as much genius exhibited as in the subject which gave birth to them. Joachim plays from memory, which is more agreeable to the eye of the auditor than to see anything read from a music stand: it seems more like extemporaneous performance, and admits a greater degree of enthusiasm on the part of the instrumentalist. We never heard or witnessed such unequivocal delight as was expressed by both band and auditory.

The selection from "Faust" was too dramatic to produce its full effect in a concert room. The second part consisted chiefly of the conductor's Shakspearian music, which is highly imaginative and beautiful. We cannot, however, disassociate ourselves from the pleasant recollection of Stevens's beautiful glee of "Ye Spotted Snakes," although Mendelssohn's two-part song to the same words is a composition of the first class. We did not think so much of the march as the rest of the audience, but "trahit sua quæque voluptas." Altogether it was a delightful concert; but we should like to see the programme of the next a little more varied.

#### M. THALBERG'S CONCERT.

This great pianist's concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday morning last, and proved a treat indeed. The following were the pieces which he performed, and which, contrary to some oppositionists, who on a former occasion tried their "weak spirit 'gainst true valour," were received with one accord of enthusiasm by all who had any music in their souls:—Fantasia on themes from "Semiramide;" andante from "Lucia;" a study in A minor (which was encored); fantasia on subjects from "Masaniello;" and a duet, composed by Benedict and De Beriot, with Sivori. These were all executed with most wonderful dexterity and ease; the power which Thalberg possesses of preserving his theme audible through a plurality of accompanying sounds is "passing strange." This, perhaps, is his most prominent peculiarity. The performance of M. Vivier on the horn was rather infelicitous; but we rather incline to think that on some future occasion, when unattended by some untoward circumstances that occurred on his *début*, he will vindicate the fame which has preceded him. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Madame Castellan, Madame F. Lablache, Signor F. Lablache, and Herr Staudigl, who seems to have taken a particular fancy to our countryman Hatton's music. He was encored in the song of "Revenge," from "Pascal Bruno." The indispensable John Parry was present, of course, and a young scion of the great Lablache had a welcome reception on his *début*. Benedict conducted the concert, which, taken altogether, was a delicious treat.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The ever fresh and sparkling "Puritani" will be given on Thursday for the last time. The striking peculiarity which marks the loveliest of Bellini's works is the powerful dramatization with which the several *bellini* are identified with the characters. In another year we may bid adieu to the "Puritani." The management has added an *intermezzo*, in which the charming Perini will sing; and then we are to have the joyous and bounding Cerito, who will appear in an entirely new Aragonese *pas de caractère*. There is also to be "La Vivandière," with its quaint and bewildering *Redowa*, and the best points of "Ondine," with its fairy-like *pas de l'ombre* and its picturesque *fête de la Madonne*, and the grand "Tarentella."



Collard, late of the 8th Regiment.—At his residence, Sydenham William Grainger Jackson, Esq., aged 52.—Sarah, the wife of Mr. Richard Kind, merchant, of Corfu.



## MADLE. CERITO AS LA VIVANDIERE.

What is *Vivandiere*? English reader! it is a French translation of "Suttler," or "Moll Flaggon," which before now has been associated with something coarse and ugly, but in the present instance is identified with any of the three Graces, or with all of them, if you like;—for of a verity Cerito is "*tria juncta in una*;" she moreover bears another resemblance, which is to Ixion, inasmuch as in her extraordinary movements—

*Se sequiturque fugitque—*

her motions on the stage being certainly very wonderful, scarcely



MADLE. CERITO, AS LA VIVANDIERE.

throwing her shadow before or behind her. She must have been born under the equator. The little ballet of *La Vivandiere* is the composition of the fair danseuse, and reflects high credit upon the poetical skill evinced by her, as an intellectual artiste, as well as executive danseuse of the first order. Sallust once blamed a woman for dancing too well—what would he have said now-a-days?

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## KNOLE PARK—GATEWAY TO THE APARTMENTS.

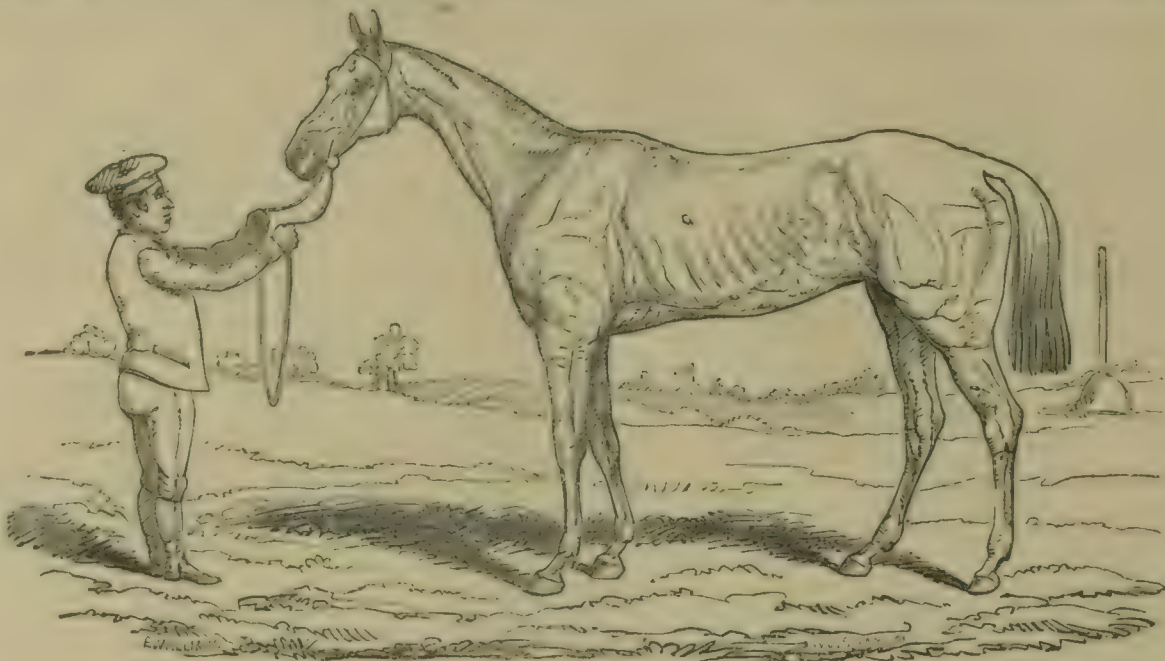
On Wednesday his Majesty the King of Saxony visited this celebrated mansion and demesne of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset, now the seat of Earl Amherst. The estate lies in the immediate vicinity of the town of Sevenoaks, and the mansion is one of the finest "show-houses" in this part of the country. It was for many years the chief seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and was visited by Henry VII. and VIII. Cranmer relinquished it to the monarch, and Knole was subsequently granted to the Protector Somerset. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was the next possessor. Queen Mary granted it to her kinsman, Cardinal Pole; and Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert, Earl of Leicester. Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, afterwards created Earl of Dorset, who became its proprietor in 1603, was a poet, an ambassador, and a statesman of great fame. He made great alterations and improvements at Knole; and it is said that he constantly employed 200 workmen. His grandson, Richard, the third Earl, who married the celebrated Anne Clifford, wasted his fortune, and sold Knole, with other property. Richard, the fifth Earl of Dorset, repurchased the estate, which remains in the same illustrious family.



GATEWAY, KNOLE PARK.

The mansion of Knole, seated on high ground, in a noble park, is an immense pile of building, said to cover an area of five acres. The buildings surround three square courts, and are divided into numerous small apartments, as was the fashion in former times. By modern alterations, however, some handsome and spacious rooms have been formed. Although there is an apparent unity and symmetry in the whole design, it is evidently the workmanship of different and remote dates. The greatest part is of about 1480; whilst the latest is of the time of James I., by the first Earl of Dorset.

Knole has long been distinguished for its fine collection of pictures, by the most eminent Italian, Venetian, Flemish, and Dutch artists; besides some of the *chef d'œuvres* of Reynolds and Gainsborough, including a series of portraits of the most eminent English poets. These pictures are hung in the apartments shown to visitors, the entrance to which is shown in our engraving. These apartments are the Great Hall, 75 feet by 27 feet, and 28 feet in height; the Brown Gallery; Lady Betty Germain's room and dressing-room; the spangled bed-room; the billiard-room; the Venetian bed-room; the ball-room; the chapel; the organ-room and chapel; and the drawing-room; also, the King's bed-chamber, poets' parlour, colonnade, guard-room, library; and the cartoon-room, containing copies from Raphael's cartoons, by D. Mytens, &c. In this apartment a sumptuous *déjeuner* was served to the King of Saxony and suite on Wednesday last.



"THE PRINCESS," WINNER OF "THE OAKS."

## THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."

We here present our readers with the promised portrait of "The Princess," the winner of "the Oaks" Stakes, value £3325, at Epsom, on Friday last. She is the property of Colonel Anson; is a bright chesnut filly, with the off hind pastern white, and a small star on the

forehead; has rather a long head, thin straight neck, strong shoulders well laid back; is good in the brisket; with large arms, good legs and feet; loins well arched; and remarkably good quarters, well let down, giving them rather a drooping appearance; full muscular gaskins and thighs; and altogether a racing-like looking mare.

## NEW MUSIC.

MASS, in B Flat. By H. FARMER. London: Williams and Son, Cheapside; and Novello, Dean-street, Soho.

None but a man imbued with the sentiment of "he who *dares* nobly, *does* nobly," would or could have written this music; throughout it there is evidence of considerable learning, elegant taste, and happy union of science with grace. We only wish that in the severer parts of the work he had paid more rigid regard to the figure which constitutes the beauty of *fugue*! But, altogether, it does great credit to the composer, and shows that we have some one in the land who can yet produce a work which may do honour to his country.

CONCERTINO, for violin, with accompaniment for Pianoforte, by HENRY FARMER. Cocks and Co.

To write or compose music for the violin in these days is a hazardous thing; but Mr. Farmer need not fear to place his Concertino by the side of anything since the days of Jarnowick. It is graceful, full of melody, and the passages, particularly the double stopping, and those on the fourth string lie well on the instrument. Perhaps there is a little too much of the *trillo* or shake throughout, but it may be one of Mr. Farmer's peculiar effects, and, as we have not had the pleasure of hearing him, we will not further complain. The Concertino is an exceedingly clever composition.

OH! WERE I BUT A DROP OF DEW. Duet. The words by RICHARD HOWITT. The music by HENRY FARMER. Cocks and Co.

This duet is well imagined, carefully and elegantly written, and when sung well cannot fail to be extremely effective; it contains throughout several original thoughts most eloquently expressed.

MARY. A Song. The words by C. B. HARRISON. The music by H. FARMER. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

This is a charming melody, with one solitary fault—a breach of rhythm at the 15th and 16th bars of each verse. The word "Mary," should commence the latter bar, and for the other words there is room enough in the previous one if a little subdivision were made. With this slight exception, the song of "Mary" has pleased us much. Mr. Farmer is evidently a man of genius.

THE SAILOR'S BRIDE; ballad. By the same author and composer. Smith, Liverpool.

The title of this ballad is a misnomer, for it is supposed to be sung by one who refuses to wed a sailor. The D flat in the symphonies should be C sharp, as in the voice part. What could induce the composer to use such false accentuation as occurs at bars nine and thirteen? Of the six words crowded into them, the two last, according to the rhythm of the poetry, should be in the following bars; the same series of notes would answer if a crotchet emphasis or duration were given to the first, third, and fifth quavers.

## THE PRIZE COMEDY.

Agendi tempus mihi datum est.

TERENT.

"Time, the vindicator of the dead," is the only arbiter of true desert. No committee can ultimately determine the respective merits of a hundred and one competitors, unless their struggles be simply mechanical or physical; in which case little more is necessary on the part of the judges than an attentive observation of what has been going on: as, for instance, which horse at a race-course first reached the winning-post, or which balloon out of ten went the highest, or which maggot from the nuts at a mess-table crawled the fastest. It is not a matter so easily determinable where intellect is concerned. The *ingenium* of each judge should be *par materia* or, in fact, the discrimination required for such a task ought to be almost on a level with even the highest matter to be considered. At the same time we think that the gentlemen chosen by Mr. Webster for his "*comitia dramatica*" were each and every one of them fully equal to his task; but we are jealous of the public not being allowed in the first instance, as it must be ultimately, to be sole judge. It is true, it would be impossible for any manager to submit 101 comedies to the verdict of such a tribunal, but then, on the other hand, the said public cannot feel perfectly satisfied with the dictatorship which selects one out of 97 or 98 comedies, (the number received) and deprives it altogether of any acquaintance with the pretensions of the rejected, amongst which there might be one found that would "o'erweigh a whole theatre of others." Another thing to be remarked is, that not one writer of any distinguished grade has entered the lists—so that the prize comedy should not be considered as a fair sample of what the dramatic talent of the day could effect. But most likely they were one and all influenced by the feeling which pervades Horace's lines to Augustus,

Valcat res ludiera, si me  
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.  
Sape etiam audecem fugat hoc terret que poemam  
Quod numero plures, &c.:

and did not wish to wrest the palm from unworthy competitors. Of the comedy chosen we cannot possibly yet give any opinion: it is the production of a lady in a department of literature which has been ornamented by many female pens. Mrs. Sentlivre, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Inchbald, and several other fair writers are sufficient to prove that a good comedy can emanate from a feminine brain, and we trust there will be another proof of it when Mrs. Gore's is produced. Still we cannot help regretting that none of the "favourites have been in the field," although we admire the generosity which withheld them from the contest for the "stakes."

THE VETERAN PIANIST.—The farewell to public life of Jean Baptiste Cramer will take place on the 27th of June, on the occasion of his brother's, Mr. Francois Cramer's concert. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, will patronise the entertainment, and we have no doubt that there will be some tears shed "in the true performance." It is a melancholy thing to listen to the last chords of a truly minstrel hand.



HIGHLAND DANCERS AND PIPERS.

## HIGHLAND DANCERS AND PIPERS.

In addition to the ingenious Picture-Model of Old London, the proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens engaged for the holiday visitors, during the past week, the Highland Pipers and Dancers, who were selected by the Marquis of Breadalbane to perform before her

Majesty and Prince Albert, at Taymouth Castle. Their very spirited national dances afforded much gratification to the visitors to the Gardens on Monday last. Our artist has succeeded in sketching the characteristic gracefulness of the dance, as well as their well-appointed costumes.



## HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 326.)

William Harvey, who is still in the prime of life—or at most not beyond “a certain age,” somewhere between the summer and autumn of manhood—was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and served an apprenticeship as a wood-engraver with Thomas Bewick, and was one of his favourite pupils, both on account of his talents and his amiable disposition; and all who know him now, and may have known, or heard of his character in youth, will acknowledge, that in his case the boy was truly “the father of the man.” In 1817 Harvey came to London, and in a short time afterwards became a pupil of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and of thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. While studying under Haydon, he drew and engraved his large cut of the “Death of Dentatus,” from a painting by his master. This cut, which was published in 1821, though correctly drawn, elaborately engraved, and displaying the greatest skill in the mechanism of the art, is yet not a good specimen of the effective employment of the means of wood-engraving. In the mere cutting of lines it displays all that skill in the use of tools, combined with great patience and unrelenting perseverance, can effect in wood-engraving; but though parts of it may appear beautiful when viewed separately, yet when viewed as a whole it does not powerfully arrest the mind as a successful production of art, without regard to the means employed. It has, in short, too much the appearance of being an elaborate effort to emulate a copper-plate; and in attempting this, the engraver has thrown away a great portion of his labour, while he has sacrificed some of the peculiar advantages which wood-engraving possesses over engraving on copper. In 1824, Harvey drew and engraved the beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces in Dr. Henderson’s “History of Ancient and Modern Wines.” With those cuts he may be considered as having closed his career as an engraver, and to have entered on that of a designer on wood. In the latter capacity, perhaps no artist that ever lived has made so many drawings, or furnished so much employment for wood-engravers. Among the numerous works illustrated by him, it is only necessary to enumerate the following for proofs of his great and various talent and untiring application:—“Northcote’s Fables,” first and second series; the “Tower Menagerie;” the “Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;” White’s “Selborne;” Lane’s “Arabian Nights;” Knight and Co.’s Edition of the “Common Prayer;” and Charles Knight’s “Shakspeare.” The various other works to which Harvey has furnished illustrations are so numerous, that we may be well excused from attempting to give a list—although such a list would be curious, as showing what talent and industry can effect—seeing that he himself does not recollect a tithe of them. Chodowiecki in Germany, and Stothard in England, are famed for the number and excellence of the designs which they made for engravers; Harvey, however, has made more drawings, and of a greater variety of subjects, than either; and should he live, and retain his powers, to the age of Stothard, he bids fair to double his artistic progeny. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the wood-engravers who, since the revival of the art by Bewick, have proceeded from the great northern hive in “the coal country,” either direct from “Old Tommy’s” shop, in St. Nicholas’ Church-yard, or, to cut the shop, from the “establishments” of his pupils.

Of the few wood-engravers practising the art in London, towards the latter end of the last century, the only names that have come to our knowledge are those of T. Hodgson and James Lee. The former, as has been previously observed, was probably the engraver of the cuts in Hawkins’s “History of Music,” and was unquestionably the publisher of the “Hieroglyphick Bible” and the “Emblems of Mortality.” Lee engraved the cuts in the “Cheap Repository,” a collection of moral tales—similar to those of the modern Tract Societies—published between 1794 and 1798. Lee also engraved in brass, as appears from the following imprint on a sheet of Twelfth Night Characters of his engraving:—“London: Printed for JAMES LEE, Engraver in Wood, Brass, &c. (for the Letter Press), No. 68, Hatton Garden. Entered at Stationers’ Hall, and published as the Act directs, Dec. 29, 1796. Price plain 2d. Coloured 4d. Cut up in Packets 6d. coloured.” A hundred years hence a set of those impressions may be of value to the City Library, as illustrative of the costume in the eighteenth century, of such characters as “Billingsgate Nan, the Duchess of Puddle Dock, Mother Cole, Alderman Guttle, Tippy Bobby, and Captain Cacafogo, of the Tower Hamlets Militia.” We believe our set to be unique. Lee engraved the cuts in a book entitled the “Wreath,” from designs by W. M. Craig. He died in 1804; and his apprentice, Henry White, went down to Newcastle, and served out the remainder of his time with Bewick. White subsequently proved himself to be no unworthy pupil of Bewick.

That which may be considered the London school of wood-engraving produced nothing which would bear a comparison with the works of Bewick and his pupils, till the appearance of Robert Branston, who, as a wood-engraver, we believe, was, like Bewick, self-taught. He was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, about 1780, and served an apprenticeship with his father as a general copperplate engraver and heraldic painter; but, coming to London, and not meeting with sufficient encouragement in the business to which he had been brought up, he applied himself to wood-engraving, there being then an increasing demand for the productions of this branch of art. Some of his first cuts were engraved for lottery-bills, in the “getting-up” and printing of which in different colours he displayed great skill. He afterwards applied himself to finer work, and at length became a very excellent wood-engraver. He succeeded best in engraving human figures, but did not excel in landscape, nor in the engraving of animals. Some of the best specimens of his talents as a wood-engraver are to be found in the “History of England,” published by Scholey, 1804-1810; Bloomfield’s “Wild Flowers;” and “Epistles in Verse,” by George Marshall, 1811. His master-piece, however, is a large cut of the “Cave of Despair,” in “Savage’s Hints on Decorative Printing, 1822.” This is one of the best large cuts which up to that time had appeared in this country. Mr. Branston died in 1827, leaving two sons, Robert and Frederick, who are both wood-engravers. John Thompson—by the general assent of his profession,

the best wood-engraver in England—was a pupil of Robert Branston the elder. Thompson’s best cuts are to be found in “Puckle’s Club, 1817;” “Butler’s Hudibras, 1819;” and “Butler’s Remains, 1827;” “Major’s Edition of Walton’s Angler;” “Northcote’s Fables, Second Series;” and in “Charles Knight’s Edition of Shakspeare.” Though the cuts engraved by Thompson, in Van Voorst’s edition of the “Vicar of Wakefield,” from designs by W. Mulready, R.A., have been highly lauded as excellent specimens of wood-engraving, yet we by no means consider them as his best; and, moreover, without expressing any opinion how far Mr. Mulready may have succeeded in pictorially embodying Goldsmith’s characters and sentiment, we feel no hesitation in declaring that in those designs he has not skilfully availed himself of the means of wood-engraving; the full powers of which can never be displayed in the representation of mere outline subjects which appear like copies of meagre etchings. All persons, possessing the least knowledge of wood-engraving, who have seen them, will understand what we mean when we say, that

they “want a little more *fat*.” Objects, both real and imaginary may be *lean*, without being graceful or pleasing.

Among the modern wood-engravers who have contributed by their taste and abilities to promote their art, and to render it more deserving of public favour, the late John Orrin Smith is deserving of a passing notice. He was born at Colchester, and was brought up as an architect. He, however, abandoned that profession for the anticipated pleasures and profits of a managing partner in a Sunday newspaper, which he was either instrumental in establishing, or in which he purchased a share, about 1823. This newspaper proving an unprofitable speculation, he was thrown, as the phrase is, “upon his resources”—the said “resources” generally meaning the sack, which, in consequence of its having been emptied, is insufficient to break the fall of the luckless wight who is “thrown” upon it. Having a large acquaintance amongst publishers, artists, and literary men, he determined to become a wood-engraver; and was, we believe, chiefly indebted to Wm. Harvey for his first lessons in the practice of the art. He subsequently entered



SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.—“IMOGENE,” AFTER WESTALL.

into a partnership with Mr. John Jackson; but it was soon dissolved. He then commenced the business of a wood-engraver on his own account, in 1828; and from that year till the time of his decease, he was employed in executing, for various works, some of the best wood-cuts which appeared within that period. He particularly excelled in landscape, and in conveying the idea of space and distance by a skilfully managed gradation of tone, conveying the idea of the relative distance of the different objects as affected by aerial perspective. In this respect Mr. Smith had no superior. He also engraved several of the cuts in the illustrated works published in France, about seven years ago, from designs by T. Johannot, Grandville, and other French artists; and so highly did the publishers esteem his talents that they gave a medallion portrait of him in “Paul and Virginia.” To Mr. Smith, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. W. J. Linton, the superintendence of the drawing and the engraving of the cuts for the illustration of this article were entrusted. Mr. Smith, however, having died before they were finished, their completion devolved entirely on Mr. Linton, who, as an engraver, is certainly not inferior to his late partner. We might justly say something more positive in Mr. Linton’s favour, but we

prefer, without referring to what he has previously done so well, to allow the cuts given in the course of these papers to speak both for him and for themselves. One of the last cuts on which Mr. Smith was employed, was the portrait of Captain Coram, given in No. 105, May 4. He had just begun it a few days before his death, which, though he had been for some time previously in a delicate state of health, yet took place very suddenly and unexpectedly, on the 18th October, 1843, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

When Bewick’s wood-engravings first began to attract notice, there were two classes of persons who admired them—those who viewed them as spirited and truth-like representations of natural scenes and objects, and who appreciated the talents of the artist who had thus excited in their minds pleasing sensations and recollections; and those who looked on them merely with regard to the means by which they were executed, and “wondered that such things could be done on wood.” A considerable proportion of the professed admirers of wood-engraving, at the present day, are of the latter class; they estimate a wood-cut as if it were a piece of cambric, according to its “fineness;” paying but little attention to the subject, and never asking



themselves what meaning, what sentiment, or what pictorial beauty, is conveyed by the "giggling work" with which they are so charmed. It is said that George III. thought so highly of the cuts in Goldsmith's and Parnell's poems, previously noticed, that he could not be persuaded that they were engraved on wood, until the blocks were shown to him by Mr. George Nicol, his bookseller. At a time when the principles of wood-engraving were so little understood, it is not surprising that a king should have no knowledge of its capabilities, or should be incapable of distinguishing between a wood-cut, printed with letter-press, and a copperplate-engraving. There is no royal road to a knowledge of the practice of art, any more than there is to a knowledge of the principles of science.

(To be continued.)

EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The buildings designed for a college for the cultivation of "modern languages and literature" have just been completed at Oxford, and a prospectus of the plan and design of the proposed institution has been issued. On Thursday night the large corn stores of Lane and Co., at Cork, were destroyed by fire. The buildings and stock were insured for £15,000. On Thursday (last week) Mr. John Galbraith, a contractor on the Drogheda Railway, was killed at Karberry. In attempting to close one of the doors of a first-class carriage, whilst a train was in motion, his foot was in some way caught, and he was dragged out, and almost dashed to pieces. Mr. Shaw, the Recorder, gets £4000 a year by the death of Counselor Slaton.

The Cathedral of Durham has been thrown open to the public, without any payment being required from the numerous visitors, for seven hours a day during the summer months, and four during the winter, since July, 1841, and scarcely one case of mischief, or other misconduct connected with that indulgence, has come, during the whole time, to the knowledge of the dean and chapter.

It is reported that the British Government have it in contemplation to forward the mails from London by rail to Hull, and from Hull, per steamer, to Hamburg.

The national debt of Austria, including everything, amounts now to 1,014,000,000 florins; that is more than six times as much as the total amount of revenue of the empire. The exact amount of the revenue and expenditure is not exactly known, but it is certain that there has long been a deficit which Baron Kubeck has not been able to get rid of.

The last accounts from America represent Macready as playing to crowded but not fashionable audiences at the Park Theatre. At the close of his engagement at that establishment, he purposed returning to England.

Letters from Canada state that Sir C. Metcalfe has been operated upon for cancer in the face, and the opinion of the operator, Mr. Pollock, was, that the disease was entirely eradicated. His Excellency was doing well. He bore the operation itself, and the subsequent cauterization, with the greatest fortitude.

The Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company have determined upon building a splendid inn on their line at the Alderley station. The building is to be commenced forthwith, at a cost of nearly £4000.

The Dublin Evening Mail gives an "authorised" contradiction to the very prevalent rumour of Mr. O'Connell's being about to re-enter the bonds of wedlock with the accomplished sister of a junior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Lord Arthur Lennox, who had vacated his seat by his appointment as one of the Lords of the Treasury, was on Monday re-elected, without opposition, for the borough of Chichester.

The portion of the West London Railway from Kensington Station to its junction with the Great Western Railway near the Harrow-road, was opened for passenger trains on Monday last.

We are informed that Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co., the bankers, have put down their names for £100 towards the national fund which the Chartists are about to raise for the purpose of purchasing an estate for Mr. Thomas Duncombe.

One mass of rock has been raised in Mr. King's quarry, Higher Bebbington, 40 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 3½ feet deep, making 1650 cubic feet, or 120 tons. It is perfect, and without stain or flaw of any kind, and is now being cut up for use.

The Conservative members of the House of Commons propose to entertain the new Secretary at War, Sir Thomas Fremantle, at dinner, after the recess, as a mark of the high estimation in which his courtesy, frankness, and obliging disposition are held by them.

We understand that an offer has been made to have London letters delivered in Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, in twelve hours and a half from the time of leaving the metropolis. The sanction of Government is all that is required to ensure the execution of the plan.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between this country and the Duchy of Oldenburg. It was signed by the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone, and by M. Tarks (chargé d'affaires of Oldenburg), on the 4th of April, and ratified on the 30th of that month.

On the 14th of last month Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Gothland, was confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran faith by Bishop Butsch, and received the sacrament on Ascension-day, in the presence of the royal family.

On Saturday Sir T. Fremantle, Bart., accompanied by a number of friends, proceeded to the Town-hall, Buckingham, and was returned to serve in Parliament, without opposition.

At the urgent request of his congregation the Rev. W. Sinclair, of St. George's, Leeds, has, for the present, at least, consented not to leave his incumbency for that of the new church now in course of erection at Notting-hill.

The Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., having fulfilled the duties of Lecturer of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, for the period of 16 years, took his leave of the congregation at that church on the evening of Sunday last.

A letter from Algiers announces that a felucca, called the San Rafael, laden with contraband goods, worth 300,000fr., has been seized in the neighbourhood of Sanlúcar de Barrameda. This vessel, which had been dispatched from Gibraltar, by the firm of Larois and Co., for Seville, was brought into Algiers by the Bidasoa war-lugger.

A few days since, Mr. T. Allen, gardener, of Totnes, took from a peach tree, covering 15 feet of wall, in thinning out the fruit in the garden of C. Edwards, Esq., of Gerston, the extraordinary number of 73 dozen peaches, leaving at least as many on the tree.

On the occasion of the opening of the railway between Hanover and Brunswick, about a fortnight since, the King of Hanover gave a grand dinner at his palace, to which no fewer than 700 guests were invited.

A curious duel has just taken place near Mayenne between two women, one armed with a rickie and the other with a shepherd's crook, with which they laid about them most intrepidly. One is said to be grievously wounded.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands is about to take another cruise in the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness is said to have under his command the Ryn and Jason frigates and the sloop Snellheid, now at Flushing.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has become Vice-Patron of the Royal Geographical Society, vacant by the death of the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness honoured Mr. Murchison, the President of the Society, with a visit on Wednesday, in Belgrave-square, to inspect the vase and plateau presented to him by the Emperor of Russia.

A curious proposal was made in the course of the last week to some of the principle Life Assurance Companies. It was for an insurance upon the life of the late Mr. Crockford for four days only, from the day on which it was proposed, so as to carry the risk over the Derby. The proposal was declined; but had it been accepted the insurers would have suffered no loss, Mr. Crockford having lived six days.

The curés and clergy of Paris generally waited upon the Archbishop of Paris last week, to protest against a passage in the speech of M. Persil, in the Chamber of Peers, in which he spoke of dissensions between the inferior clergy and the episcopacy.

It is stated, in the New York Tribune, that a discovery has been made by Mr. Simon Broadmeadow, of New York, in the manufacture of iron, by means of which the iron ore is, by only one process, converted into wrought iron without being first made into pig-iron, and at a less expense than the pig-iron can be made.

The Polish ball, on Monday, the 10th of this month, promises to be one of the most attractive fêtes of the season. Eighty Lady Patronesses, representing the élite of rank and fashion, intend to honour the ball with their presence, attended by numerous friends; so that the assembly will be as brilliant as any that has ever met at Almack's.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, calling their attention to the efforts which are being made by various Bible Societies, and particularly by the Christian Society of New York, to produce religious dissent in Italy.

A good lady, who had two children sick with the measles, went to a friend for the best remedy; the friend had just received a note from another lady requiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, while the anxious mother of the sick children read with horror the following:—"Scald them three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them well with salt, and in a few days they will be cured."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 7th, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, commencing at Eight o'clock. Madame Anna Thillon, Herr Staudigl, Joachim Parich Alvars, and other eminent artists, will assist. Mr. John Parry will sing a new Historical Romance, "Fayre Rosamonde," A.D. 1164; and a new Song, "My Dejeuner à Fourchette." Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; and Programmes to be had at the Music Shops; Sams's Library, St. James's-street; and Mr. JOHN PARRY, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS

Open their 10th Annual Exhibition on MONDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FARR, Secretary.

GRAND BALL and CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT JUNE 5th, at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.—Whisper's celebrated Band is expressly engaged for the occasion. Mr. Mosay, Master of the Ceremonies. Vocalists: Miss Eaton; Miss R. Isaacs, from the Princess's Theatre; Mr. Wollidge; Mr. Bassister; Mr. W. W. Micholls. And Mr. W. H. E. West, and Mr. W. West, will preside at the Grand Piano-forte. Tickets may be had of Mr. Latt, 77, Chancery-lane, with every information. Single, 2s. 6d.; and Tickets to admit Two, 4s. each; Refreshments included. Doors Open at Seven o'clock.

MESDAMES DORUS GRAS and ANNA THILLON will perform at M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, conjointly with whom all the talent now engaged at the Italian Opera will also appear. Piano, M. Thalberg, Mmes. Dolorov, and Dr. E. Mendelssohn Bartholdy; Violin, Violoncello, and Violoncello, M. Offenbach; Harp, Mr. P. Alvars; French Horn, Signor Puzzi; Conductors, Signor Costa and M. Benedict. The Concert will take place on FRIDAY, June 14, in the Great Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, under the immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Tickets at all the principal Music-sellers; and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square. Early application is respectfully solicited for the few remaining stalls and reserved seats (near the Piano).

LAST WEEK OF MR. HORN'S LECTURES on the MUSIC OF EIGHT DIFFERENT NATIONS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, without extra charge to the Public.—THE EIGHTH and LAST SUBJECT, consisting of the MUSIC OF CHINA and HINDUSTAN, commences on the 3rd inst., at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. All the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONGBOTTOM'S PHOTOCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, FRYSTON'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, &c. Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, Half-price.

GENERAL TOM THUMB A SHORT TIME LONGER.—Owing to the constantly increasing crowds of Nobility and Gentry which attend his Exhibition, this man in miniature will remain at CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, a short time longer; exhibiting every day and evening, JACK-O-SOFT, the celebrated NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEF, from the Snake tribe, having recovered from his recent illness, will appear, dressed in the costume of his tribe, with the shaved and crested head, &c. General Tom Thumb will represent the Grecian Strides, Napoleon Musing, &c. The General weighs only FIFTEEN POUNDS, and is smaller than any infant that ever walked alone. He wears his Court Dress at Half past Twelve, and again in the afternoon. The elegant presents from her Majesty and the Queen Dowager, may be seen. Hours of Exhibition—From Eleven to One; Half-past Two to Five; and from Seven to Nine o'clock.—Admission, 1s., without regard to age.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Oolons, 3, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden caskets from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last sixteen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

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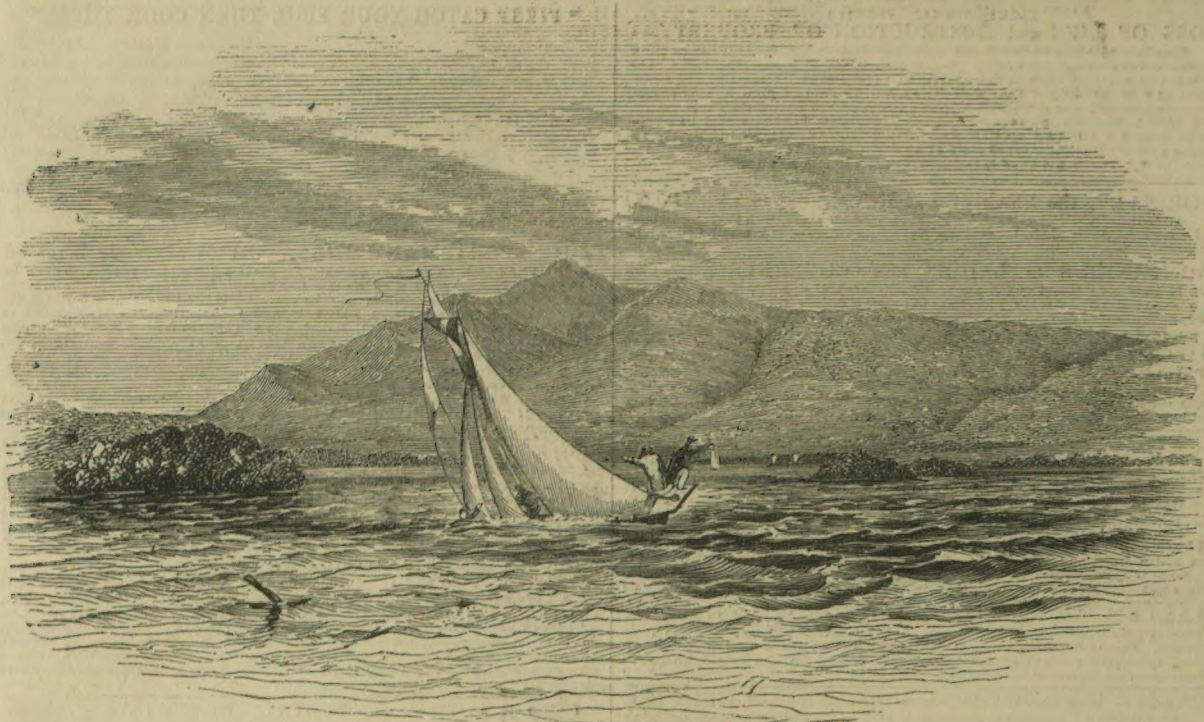
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## "FIRST CATCH YOUR FISH, THEN COOK





YACHT ACCIDENT ON DERWEN WATER.

## MELANCHOLY YACHT ACCIDENT ON DERWENT WATER.

Our sketch represents a melancholy event which occurred on the afternoon of last Sunday, on Derwent Water, by which Mr. Dixon and two young men, natives of Keswick, were drowned. The boat was over-masted and carried too much sail for her length of keel. Her owner, Mr. Dixon, had been frequently warned by his friends of the danger he incurred, and their predictions have been but too soon verified. Although the day was fine, there was a strong wind on the lake; and, whilst the boat was going under a press of sail, she buried her bows, and being only partially decked, instantly filled, and went down. Unfortunately, there was no boat on the lake within sight. The accident was, however, seen by Mr. Peters, of Barrow, who immediately put off with his servants, and succeeded in rescuing a Mr. Airy, who was on board at the time of the accident, and who had kept himself afloat by means of a life-preserver. It is supposed that Mr. Dixon would have been saved, had his dog not clung to his shoulders; as, notwithstanding this impediment, he kept above water for twenty minutes, and sank, at last, when assistance was within a few yards of him. The two young men were never seen after the boat went down. One of them, as well as Mr. Dixon, has left a wife and young family to mourn his loss.

## SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

The nomination of the candidates for this division took place at Newton-in-the-Willows, on Friday morning, on a temporary hustings, as shown in our accompanying sketch, erected in front of the church, and facing the Horse and Jockey Inn. There were present about 4000 persons. The partisans of the rival candidates assembled in great numbers, and paraded the town, carrying flags, banners, &c. Not the slightest disturbance took place. The High Sheriff having opened the proceedings, Robert Gardner, Esq., of Manchester, came forward and proposed W. Brown, Esq., on the Free-trade interest, as a candidate. Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool, seconded the nomination. Colonel Tempest then proposed Mr. Entwistle, on the Conservative interest, which was seconded by Sir Thomas Brancker, of Liverpool. The candidates having severally addressed the electors, the High Sheriff put the question, and called for a show of hands, when he declared it to be in favour of Mr. Entwistle. A poll was then demanded, and the court was adjourned till Monday, at ten o'clock. The meeting then dispersed.

The polling commenced at the undermentioned places on Monday morning, and finally closed on Tuesday evening. The following are the numbers given by both parties, Mr. Entwistle's committee claiming a majority of 590, and Mr. Brown's conceding 573:—

## FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

|                           | ENTWISTLE. | BROWN. |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|
| Newton .. .. .            | 913        | 504    |
| Ashton-under-Line .. .. . | 306        | 446    |
| Bolton .. .. .            | 702        | 457    |
| Bury .. .. .              | 480        | 522    |
| Manchester .. .. .        | 1674       | 1827   |
| Oldham .. .. .            | 256        | 362    |
| Rochdale .. .. .          | 507        | 654    |
| Liverpool .. .. .         | 1259       | 1444   |
| Ormskirk .. .. .          | 931        | 456    |
| Wigan .. .. .             | 496        | 262    |
|                           | 7524       | 6934   |

## STATEMENT BY MR. BROWN'S COMMITTEE.

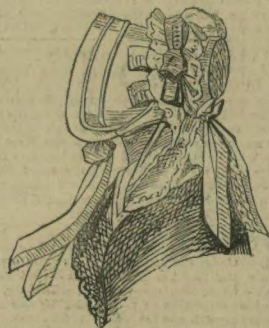
|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| For Mr. Brown .. .. .              | 6074 |
| For Mr. Entwistle .. .. .          | 7547 |
| Majority for Mr. Entwistle .. .. . | 573  |

## FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Figure the First.—A Hair Coiffure, ornamented with a wreath of green leaves, having three roses at each end. A Ball Dress of Tarlatane (a transparent muslin), trimmed with flutings of the same material.

Figure the Second.—A Straw Hat, trimmed with tulle. A Promenade Dress of Cameleon Silk (a shot silk of three colours), trimmed with black lace.



Right-hand Bust—A Satin Hat, trimmed with lace and ribbons.

Left-hand Bust—A Coiffure, composed of a lace scarf.

The last reception at the Tuilleries produced a great variety of elegant toilettes. The dresses were mostly either of white tulle, tarlatane, organdy, or India muslin. Double skirts are still in favour. The

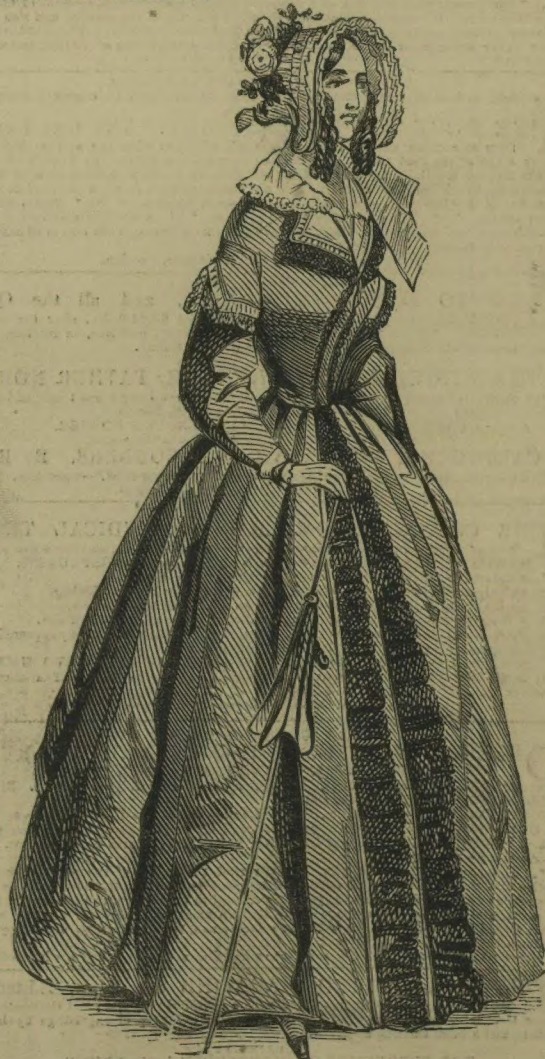
most simple toilettes were, as usual at this season of the year, most admired. Dresses of barège or muslin have almost always deep volans, with wide scalloped borders. Low corsages, intended to be worn with caneouses, have three plaits on each side, fastened to a small band at the shoulders. Tight, low, pointed corsages, for full toilette, are accompanied by a berthe of Vandyke lace, and short sleeves: these berthies are always in vogue, as they give a graceful breadth to the shoulders.

Foreigners are now flocking to Paris, with the object of seeing the exposition of novel works of industry and art. This periodical exhibition attracts all the fashion and elegance of Paris; it is there we have seen the greatest variety of novel promenade costumes.

The most esteemed hats for negligé are composed of taffeta and entre-deux (insertions) of open straw, also those with silk crowns and straw fronts.



Hats are now both graceful and convenient, the brims being in excellent proportion, neither ridiculously large nor ridiculously small. Pink crape hats are ornamented with a row of lace, placed flat on the brim; another row is also placed flat round the crown, and turned gracefully round two small roses on the left; the inside of the brims is ornamented with ribbons.

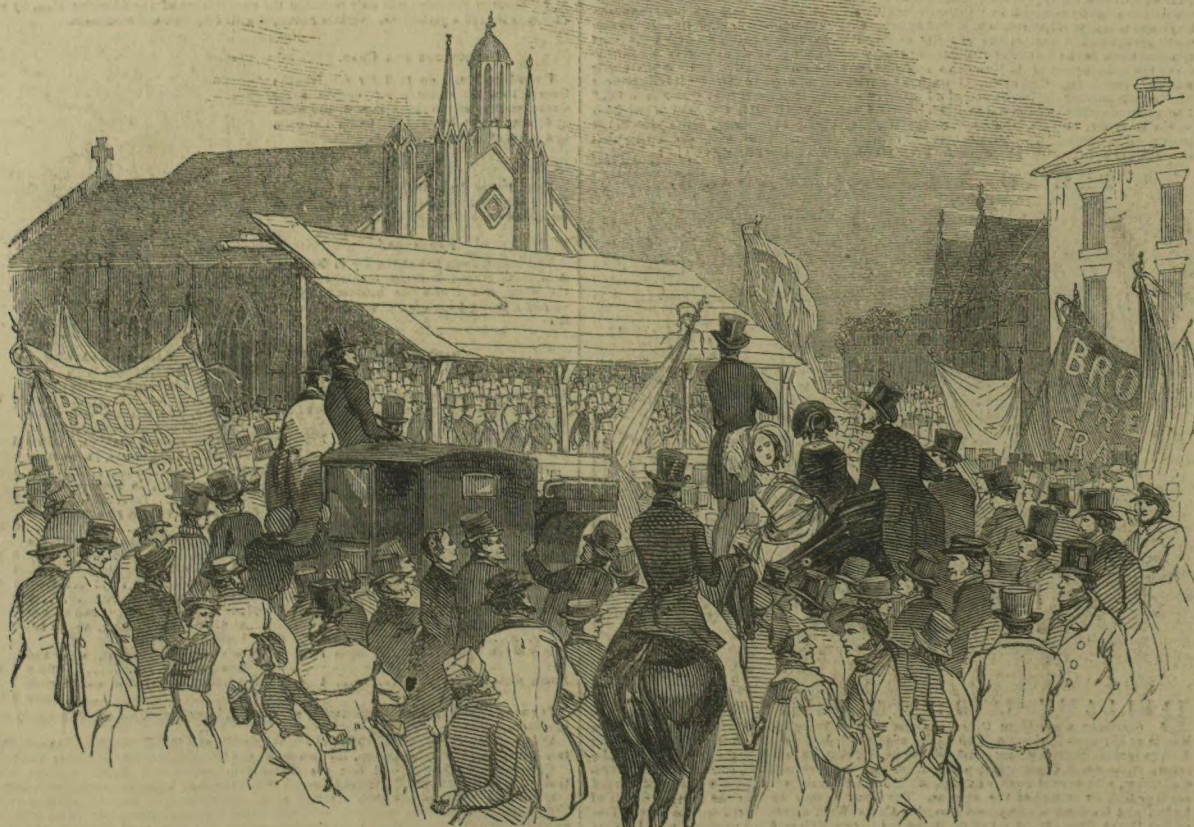


Cameleon (changeable) silk is still the most fashionable material for promenade dresses.

Morning dresses have high corsages, with the skirts either open in front, or otherwise.

The corsages have small lappels, which fall back on the chest, allowing the chemisette to be seen. Dresses are mostly trimmed with ruffles of the same material, or with ribbons; chequered gros-de-Naples and foulard are frequently adopted for promenade dresses.

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SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS